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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,630 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L	NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th March
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L	SURAT	3143	550	R. G. Murray	26th "
M	AUSTRALIA	3564	600	S. Ashdown	2nd April.
L	PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
—	ASSAM	3023	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M	MIRZAPORE	3987	600	R. Harvey	30th "
L	HYDASPES	3904	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
—	GWALIOR	2733	600	P. Harris	14th "
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "

TUESDAY.

M	MALWA	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
L	ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

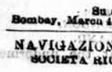
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886
ANCONA	3123	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 4, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21st of every month for BOMBAY.

Tariff to all Ports of Italy Rs. 200, 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent stated in the steambooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed. Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	630	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Metlel	3,000	650	18th "
POSEIDON(new)	G. Doucich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	18th "
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	600	18th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,600	65	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Queen's-road,
Bombay, 8th March 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Mogul line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. ARABIA	3501	481	J. Laird	20th Mar.
s. s. BYANNA	3069	481	F. Blight	3rd April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3116	481	W. S. Young	10th "
s. s. VICTORIA	3242	481	Wm. Russel	15th May
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	J. C. Boothby	29th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 22, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN CAMERON	2500	F. Ereaut.	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN GRAHAM	3000	J. Alexanderson	10th April
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	H. G. Wilson	12th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloons and State rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms. Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, Bedding, Linen and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	" 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 250
Do. in Hunting Case	" 275

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebander, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 15th March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bisreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	10th May, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
9th March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and good THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED for one or more passengers, by any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 2, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW. OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, will sail for LONDON DIRECT on or about 27th March. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bed cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as favourite passengership from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1886. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF BOMBAY DHOWS.

THE S. S. MERKA, Captain Abas, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on FRIDAY, the 12th instant. She will receive cargo for Mombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa, and Lindi, to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJER,
57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie. Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LITHOGRAPHY FOR THE MILLION, WITHOUT ANY PRESS.

THE NEW "LIGHTNING" WRITING MULTIPLIER.

THIS Apparatus enables everyone to multiply all Writings, Designs, etc., to any extent, and the Apparatus is most valuable for producing Price-Lists, Circulars, Programmes, Plans, etc. Of one pen and ink writing any number of copies can be had in ink, colours or bronze, equal to the best Lithographic work. About 150 impressions can be taken per hour, and the first about one minute after the writing is done. Impressions can be taken not only on paper but on wood, leather, glass and stuffs. The Apparatus will last for years without any renewal.

CASH PRICES.
Size B—10 by 15 in. Rs. 60.
" C—15 by 20 in. Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,

HAVE always on hand an extensive and choice selection of Albums to take Photographs, Views of India, &c., strongly bound in Russian, Morocco, Calf and other bindings.

ALBUMS, Beautifully Illuminated with Birds, Flowers, Foliage, &c.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 31-8. each.

"BUTTERFLY" ALBUMS
Containing numerous coloured plates of Butterflies.
Rs. 27 each.

"TURNER" ALBUMS
Beautifully illustrated with sketches and views of Pictures by the great painter, R. TURNER, R.A.
Rs. 27 each.

"POETS' HOME" ALBUMS
Illustrated with correct views of the Homes of the great Poets.
Rs. 22-8 each.

"ECCLESIASTICAL" ALBUMS,
Containing well-executed Engravings of the Cathedrals and Principal Churches in the United Kingdom.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30 each.

"LONDON" ALBUMS,
Containing coloured Pictures of the principal places of interest in the Great Metropolis.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each.

PLAIN ALBUMS,
Well bound in Russia, Morocco, Calf and other bindings.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25 each.

PLAIN ALBUMS
TO CONTAIN CABINETS ONLY,
Well bound in Russia, Calf, Morocco, &c.
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 26 each.

"SERVICE" ALBUMS
Specially made for Service use or Travellers. Folds up into a very small space. For Cabinets only.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 22-8 each.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS
FOR VIEWS OF INDIA, &c.,
Well bound in Morocco, calf, &c.
From Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 38 each.

"NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS" ALBUMS
For mounting Cuttings from the Daily Papers, &c.
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8 each.

"HOME GARLAND" ALBUMS
For Autographs, Sketches, Quotations, &c.
From Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-8 each.

&c., &c., &c.

PHOTO. FRAMES
In Great Variety.

LADIES' FANS,
A Choice Selection.

DRESSING BAGS,
At all Prices.

SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly increasing branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS, LENSES, PRINTING FRAMES, CAMEO DIES and PRESSES, TENTS, STANDS, BATHS, and every requisite for both the DRY and WET PROCESS.

THE COMPANY ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S "PALL MALL"
EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3½ per doz.	...Rs. 1 12	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 7 8
4 × 4 "	... " 2 8	10 × 8 "	... " 10 0
6½ × 4½ "	... " 4 0	12 × 10 "	... " 14 8
7½ × 4½ "	... " 4 8	15 × 12 "	... " 24 0
8½ × 6½ "	... " 6 8		

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus, Collars and Cuffs, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Crinolettes.	Fancy Dresses, Frillings, &c., &c., Flowers, Feathers, Parasols, Gloves, &c.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks, Ribbons, Gloves.

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payab Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
NO. 7. CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
180, Queen Victoria-street, London.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 3
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL READY-MADE KIT.

WE keep the following, ready-made, for the convenience of Travellers. The same care and attention is devoted to their manufacture as to those made to order, any article not in stock can be made up in a short time if urgently required:—

N. B.—OUR USUAL QUALITY ONLY.

SAC COATS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Blue all Wool Serge	18 0	21 0
" Fancy Tropical Tweed		
" Angola	21 0	23 0
" Brown Flemish Linen	5 8	8 8

TROUSERS.

Super Blue all Wool Serge	13 0	15 0
" Fancy Tropical Tweed		
" Angola	16 0	18 0
" Brown Flemish Linen	4 8	5 8

ULSTERS.

Super Heavy Scotch Cheviots	60 0	66 0
" Double "		
" Elysian Cloth		

DRESSING GOWNS.

Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
" Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
" Cashmere "	26 0	29 0
" Navy Twilled Gentian	30 0	33 0

SLEEPING SUITS.

Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
" Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
" Wove Silk and Flannel	18 0	20 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the best riding belts and should be generally worn by Europeans in India as they prevent a sudden chill, besides giving great support to the spine. We have always a large stock to select from, in all sizes	3 8	4 0

SHIRTS.

Fine Longcloth, Cambric Fronts, 6 for	22 8	25 8
Best do. do. Linen Fronts, 6 for	28 0	31 0
" Do. do. do. do. with Shakespear Collars, 6 for	31 0	34 0
" French Cambric, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	30 0	33 0
" Oxford or Jute, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	36 0	40 0
" Wove Flannel, with bands, 6 for	52 0	53 0
" Silk and Wool, do. do. do.	52 0	53 0
" White Saxony, Shakespear Collars, for Lawn-tennis, Cricket, etc., 6 for	52 0	53 0

NIGHT SHIRTS.

Best Twilled Longcloth, washed and ready for immediate wear, 6 for	30 0	34 0

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE represent several well-known Houses in this Wine, quotations for whose and other brands we give below:—

	Net Cash.
*WACHTER & Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	per case Rs. 58 4
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec	" " 63 0
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	" " 56 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Extra Superior	" " 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" " 48 0
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole	" " 60 0
*"RESERVE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping	" " 53 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche	" " 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	" " 26 12
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	" " 34 8

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
BLUE-BLACK INK,
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR CORRESPONDENCE, BUSINESS PURPOSES, AND LITERARY WORK,

WRITES a deep Blue colour, and dries to a permanent Black, which will not fade through age or exposure. It flows freely and evenly, and does not corrode the Pen.

Per quart Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

'TIS said "All Must Die." Very likely true, but there are exceptions to every rule. The Scent of

GYMKHANA BOUQUET

Never dies. It is Everlasting.

Per Bottle	Rs. 2-0
Per case of Two Bottles	" 3-8

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HAVANNAH CIGARS

MADE with the finest Tobacco and having a superb Flavour and Aroma, unsurpassed by any yet imported into India.

"TABASCO"	per Box of 50	Rs. 10	0
"LA GAZA"	" " " 25	Rs. 4	8
"LA MIRANDA"	" " " 25	Rs. 4	0

IMPORTED BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

FROM the Pure Juice of Apples, perfectly free from Alcohol and all other deleterious substances. It possesses invigorating, toning, and health-giving qualities, and is a delicious appetizer. The Sick, the Convalescent, and the Dyspeptic will find it a pleasant, agreeable, and health-imparting beverage.

Per dozen pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SPECIFIC
FOR SEA-SICKNESS

IS a CERTAIN, sure, and pleasant remedy, and never fails, not only to allay Nausea, but prevents sickness either on land or sea.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LONDON DISPENSARY.

D. B. LINDSAY begs to intimate that he has this day sold to Messrs. THOMAS JOWETT & Co., Chemists, the whole of the business carried on by him for the past fifteen years as Chemist, Auctioneer, Agent and General Merchant, and trusts that the same liberal patronage will be accorded to them as formerly to himself.

Jubbulpore, 1st February, 1886.

NOTICE.

T. JOWETT, "SOLE PROPRIETOR," begs to intimate his business will in future be carried on under the style and name of T. JOWETT & Co.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Heriot Maitland, C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign, and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food per day		Goode's Desiccated Food per day
5 lbs.	or	9 lbs.
14 lbs.		Gram, Barley or Oats 7 lbs.
		Hay 14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food		Goode's Desiccated Food
8 lbs.		5 lbs.
10 lbs.		Gram, Barley or Oats 5 lbs.
		Hay 10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,100 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 2 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th February, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

SEVENTH GRAND
REMENYI CONCERT
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10TH,
CLASSICAL NIGHT.

1 PIANO SOLOS A..... {Etude (No. 22) ..... } Chopin.
B..... {Nocturne (in D Flat) ..... }
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
2 ARIA..... "Ritorna Vincitor" (Aida) ..Verdi.
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING.
3 VIOLIN SOLO. Concerto (in D) First Part..Beethoven.
(Cadenza by REMENYI)
EDOUARD REMENYI.
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING.
5 VIOLIN SOLOS A.... | Menuetto .....Mozart.
B .. | Spring Song .....Mendelssohn.
C .. | Canzonetta (from "Don Giovanni" .....Mozart.
EDOUARD REMENYI.
6 PIANO SOLO ...Adagio and Finale of the Jonata Pathetique.....Beethoven.
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
7 GERMAN A.. | Das Wandern .....Schubert.
SONGS B.. | Halden Roslein .....
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING.
8 VIOLIN SOLO. Elsa's Wedding March to the Munster (Lohengrin)..Wagner.
9 SONG.....Good Bye .....Poni.
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING.
10 VIOLIN SOLO. Rondo "Papegeno" (by special request).....Ernst.
EDOUARD REMENYI.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
SEVENTH GRAND REMENYI CONCERT
WHEN
EDOUARD REMENYI
will for the first time in Bombay perform
his world-famed
HUNGARIAN DANCES.

FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 12TH.
In response to numerous requests, and for the convenience of families residing in the suburbs,
GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT
AT 4 O'CLOCK.
Special arrangements can be made for Schools.
DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN
of the repetition of the
DEAD MARCH IN "SAUL."
The Schedmayer Concert Grand Piano used at these Concerts is supplied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Limited.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
MANAGER ..... FRANK WESTON.
AVANT COURIER ..... J. J. FOSTER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Karachi, up to 31st March, 1886, for the purchase of about 1,300 cwts. of CAST-IRON, recovered from breaking up large SHELL, and 54 cwts of BRASS recovered from SMALL ARM CARTRIDGE CASES. The above can be seen at the Arsenal.

H. DOBIE, Captain, R.A.
Commissary of Ordnance.
Karachi Arsenal, 3rd March, 1886.

LADIES' WHITE
KID GLOVES,
"FLORENCE" MAKE.
6 Buttons .....Rs. 3-8 per pair.
4 " ..... " 2-8 "
Usual price, Rs. 5-8.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS.
Translated into nglish.
Price, Re. 1-12.

Joys of Life.	L'Assommoir.
Her Two Husbands.	Girl in Scarlet.
In the Whirlpool.	La Belle Liza.
Claude's Confession.	Helene.
Magdalen Ferat.	Mad Love.
Therese Raquin.	Albine.
Nana.	Mysteries of the Court of
Nana's Daughter.	Louis Napoleon.

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.
The Assommoir.....Rs. 3-12 and 4-12.
Rush for the Spoil..... " 3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NAVES.
French Edition..... .....each Rs. 2-4.

Au Bonheur des Dames.	Les Mysteres de Mar-
Contes a Ninon.	seilles.
L'Assommoir.	Germinal.
La Conquête de Plassans	Madelene Ferat.
La Confession de Claude.	Nais Micoulin.
La Curee.	Nana.
La Faute de L'Abbé Mouret.	Nouveaux Contes Ninon.
La Fortune des Rougon.	Pot Bouille.
La Ventre de Paris.	Son Excellence Eugene
Lé Capitaine Burle.	Rougon.
Le Joie de Vivre.	Therese Raquin.
Une Page d'Amour.	

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
In great variety, from the first makers in London, Paris, and Vienna.

Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls, Companions, Cigar and Cigarette holders, of best Vienna make.

The Celebrated [GBD] Briar Pipes, with and without cases.

The Carlton Patent Pipe.

Col. Ross' Patent Pipe.

German Students' Porcelain Pipes.

Myallwood Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette holders.

Amber Cigar and Cigarette holders.

Cherrywood Cigar and Cigarette holders.

Milo's world renowned Clay Pipes.

Russia, Morocco, Calf, and Bridle Leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Horsey's India-Rubber Tobacco Pouches, in three sizes, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

Prince of Wales' Self-closing Tobacco Pouch.

"Lightning" Cigar Cutters, useful and ornamental, adjusted for three sizes of Cigars.

The "Slipper," "Pistol," "Key," and "Horse-shoe" Cigar Cutters.

Cigar Scissors.

Cigar Box Locks (a Novelty), can be fitted to any Cigar Box.

Nickel-Plated Tobacco Boxes (for Turkish Tobacco).

Chakmaks; also spare Flints and Fuse for same.

Fancy Porcelain Ash Trays.

Tobacco Jars and Cutters, Agdans.

Cigarette Machines, etc. etc. etc.

HUMIDERATORS.
Ornamental Procelain, specially designed by, and manufactured for, Mr. NEUBERG, for keeping Cigars and Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

ENTERTAINMENT OF NATIVE MUSIC
BY THE CELEBRATED USTADS FROM AGRA,
NATHANKHAN AND HUSSAINBUX.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Front, Rs. 1; Back, Annas. Tickets may be had of Khan Saheb Manockshaw Dhunjishaw, and Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, Shamrao Vithal and K. Alirajs. Also at the Native General Library and the *Duftur Ashkara, Kaisar-i-Hind*, and *Indu Prakash* offices.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

SATURDAY, 20th MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE, OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., Commanding Bombay District.

MONDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE, OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.
The performance will commence with the Commedietta,
"THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR."
CHARACTERS.
Dr. Mars .....Captain Hodgkinson.
Edmund Beauchamp.....Captain Bayley.
Mrs. Beauchamp.....Mrs. Dixon.
To the followed by
"THE BONNIE FISHWIFE."
CHARACTERS.
Sir Hickory Heartycheer....Captain Minter.
Mr. Wildcotes Heartycheer..E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq.
Gaiters.....Captain Bayley.
Miss Thistledown }.....Mrs. Hay.
Maggy Macfarline }
To commence punctually at 9-15 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-30 p.m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4 ..... Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls.....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls .... " 4 | Pit..... " 1
Back Seats.....Annas 8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies, Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

BLOCHAIRN FIRE BRICKS and Fire-clay, for sale.—ROGERS & Co.

FOR SALE, a TONGA, as good as new, suitable for Mofussil. For single horse or pair of Ponies. Apply to W. M., care of this paper.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Chocolate, and Peaches; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

COME AND SEE our fresh supply of Jewellery, Lamps, Albums, Writing Desks, Perfumery, Table Ornaments, Crewel Silk, &c.—STEWARD & Co., Church Gate Street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Raspberry and Vanilla Cream Rose-water Ice. Ham, Bacon and Cheese, annas 12 per lb Cooked Ham, Rs. 2 per lb.—MORENAS & Co., Wines, Spirits, and General Merchants.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—Please send for our new price list, and compare them with any firm. Crockery, Stationery, Glassware, Plated ware, Fancy Goods, Toys, Vases, &c. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge, Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Musjid.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG 5, Meadow-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO LET, the Wilderness on the Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill, from 1st March. For rent and other particulars, apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5: with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO the GENTRY.—Our stock of Furniture Crettones, Silk Tapestries and Damasks should be inspected before purchasing elsewhere.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Sedgwick-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 35, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzs &c. JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 15, Marine-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Consolidated Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.—Orders registered at the Fort Office, 17, Elphinstone Circle, for all sorts of conveyances, and particulars given of Horses and Ponies for sale.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, the newly-built and well furnished Bungalow "Craigy Burn" for the hot season. Apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., near the *Times of India* Office.

TENTS.—(1) Jubbulpur 18ft. square, single pole TENT, with 4ft. verandah all round, in good order, with new salectas, Rs. 200. (2) Jubbulpur Bechaba, 14ft. square, in good order, Rs. 80. Apply "S. E.," Bombaim.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double, Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth. New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOLLS (unbreakable) CHILDREN'S TOY TOILET SETS, Tea Sets, Furniture Sets, Albums, &c.—PEARSE, 22, Apollo-street.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1886, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending December, 1885.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHUR THAKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th March, 1886, both days inclusive.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR OR MALABAR HILL.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable property by order of the owner:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar within the Island of Bombay, and on the south side of a public passage in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on the east by the property of Bhugwan Culls, on the west by the property of Damother Luckmidas, on the north by the property of Pandurang Senoy, and on the south by the public passage.

And which said piece or parcel of ground contains by admeasurement (663) six hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 and Municipal New Nos. 128, 129, 131, and 131.

Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The property is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Insurance Offices, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., on the premises of the Goodlas Babs Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Surat, the debris of the buildings damaged by fire, consisting of brick walls, wood work, cast and wrought iron machinery, shafting, gearing, brass, &c.

The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time the lot is knocked down, and other conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as "Albion Place," with extensive vacant ground adjoining, forming desirable building sites.

Particulars of sale of freehold immoveable property to be put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises in one lot, or if the same appears expedient, in two, three or four lots, on the 25th day of March, 1886, at the hour of 4 o'clock p.m., by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., under instruction from and on account of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Byculla on the Parell-road, with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereupon, containing by admeasurement 22,462 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and partly by property lately belonging to Cowasjee Pestonjee Bennet, deceased, formerly Government vacant ground, on or towards the west by the Parell Road, on or towards the north by property belonging to N. N. Wadia, formerly Government vacant ground, and on or towards the south partly by Mount Road, otherwise called Victoria road, and partly by the compound of the property of the said G. E. Pilcher, called Airy Cottage, and which said piece or parcel of land is delineated in the plan thereof now lying in the office of the said Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatever of the said company in, to and upon the said premises and every part thereof.

Plans may be seen and particulars and conditions of sale ascertained at the office of the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Albion Place, Byculla, next to the Victoria Gardens, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, and table ornaments Brussels carpets, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, a Wheeler and Wilson's system new Sewing Machine on stand, &c., the property of Mrs. Good, the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated breakfast companion, butter pot, tea and coffee service, spoons and forks, mother-o-pearl handled fruit knives and forks, cruet stand, dish cover, travelling lamp, table cutlery, set of tea trays, damask table cloth, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a set of dinner tables in two pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, double screen, conversation couches, a round table with marble top, round teapoys, chiffonier with glass book case, ornament and hat stands, pier side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, folding, rocking, and mallet pattern without arm chairs, a Wheeler and Wilson's system new sewing machine on stand, iron bedstead complete, cloths press, reclining sofa, a handsome almyra with mirror glass, dressing glass, bookstand, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs in gilt frames, duplex table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, zinc bathing tubs, towel horse, bath and dispense room furniture, water filter, &c.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent, No. 27, at the Esplanade, near the Young Men's Christian Association, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, handsome Brussels carpet, kerosine oil table lamps, &c., the property of Lieut. T. C. FRANCIS.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property is on view

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., at Sewree Pundoor, 50 tons superior teak scantlings in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Nabob's Tank, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery-ware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, a 4 stopper harmonium, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging lamps, handsome trousseau carpet, &c., the property of A. MARTIN, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, on the Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a second-hand victoria with a strong bay carriage horse and harness, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, first-rate silvered table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. P. CARREIRAS, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Under instructions from the Port Stores-keeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the old G.I.P. Railway Store Depot, Nesbit-lane, Byculla.

1 open shed with corrugated iron roof and the roof of the old erection shed with doors and windows.

Also a lot of substantial racks for storing iron.

The above to be removed within one month from the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of old spikes, scrap cuttings, broken tie bars, fish plates, Gibs and Cotters, collet keys, miscellaneous scrap, shovel blades, old angle iron, rivets, nuts, oddments bolts, long bolts, old pieces of rails, sport pieces, iron rails, broken pieces steel rails, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a few lots of wearing apparels, boots, shoes, tin uniform cases, leather portmanteaus, coats, trousers, uniform dresses, ammunition bag, copper chatties, racing and military saddle and bridles, the property of the late Lt. H. Cowper, Bombay Staff Corps, N.I.

The property of another gentleman.
1 Mahogony grand square piano, by Collard and Collard.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.
78 Bundles genuine spring steel.
28 Do. Nail rods, sleepers, iron plate, iron spelters, tin plates, hoop iron, bobbins.

AT 1-30 P.M.
2 Handsome strong English-built high wheel dog-carts.
1 Do. glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 pair of handsome Retriever dogs.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Dady Sett Hall," Cumballa Hill, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Brussels carpet, kerosine oil table lamps, &c., the property of Lieut. T. C. FRANCIS.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property is on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the sole Liquidator, Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 29th March, at 3 p.m., sell by public auction at their rooms all the Godowns, Brick Moras, land, building, &c., situated at Taluka Callian, in the Collectorate of Thana. The land by admeasurement is 33 acres, is beautifully situated by the side of the Callian creek, and affords safe and speedy means of despatch of bricks to Bombay both by sea and rail. There is a pucca-built Brick-kiln on Bull's patent principles, while fine clay is obtainable on the ground in any quantity. Bricks made by the Company have been approved and used by Government Engineers, Contractors, and Builders, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Seascale," Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Professor W. WORDSWORTH.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction sale at their room as follows:—

A collection of samples of bohemian glass, flower vases, toilet sets, liquor sets, and other varieties.

Just landed an invoice of few cases of Kdam and Gonda cheese.

An invoice of latest invention patent K O Stoves of 1, 2 and 3 flame and one hole.
12 carbon water filters, 3 gallon.
25 enameled "
12 boxes ullaged champagne.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1 cottage Piano in perfect sound state.
1 hand organ with 3 spare roller.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE
No. 36, Meadowstreet.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, China Japanese goods, table ornaments, a pair of English made eight plate tonga spring, &c., &c., at No. 36, Meadow-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at one o'clock, at the above miniature place.

Household furniture consisting of round, dining, dressing and side tables, chairs, 4-seated ottoman, blackwood glassdoor cupboards, teakwood dittos with plate glass mirrors, blackwood, teakwood, and iron portable bedstead, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., &c.

China Japanese goods consisting of glove and handkerchief boxes, set of trays, cabinet, date markers, teapoys and tea tables, China tea and coffee services, pin cushions China acs es in cases, to weigh from 100 to 1 (0) tolas, and a variety of other articles.

A pair of new English-made eight plate, tonga spring suitable for up-country carriage, &c., &c.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured merino.
3 " printed dress.
5 " coloured waistcoating.
1 " coloured shirts.
3 " coloured prints.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
5 cases Violet and millifleur nursery and toilet powder by Napoleon Price & Co.
1 " elastic belts with nickel buckles.
7 " preserved Australian meat.
On account of the concerned—
9 bales mildewed grey shirtings, 41 by 81.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS .....Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS..... " 29-8 per d.z.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Via Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 56 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 44 0	
Dry Elite	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldieck, extra.....	Rs. 43 0	—

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" —
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg.....	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" —
From OTTO PRUSSE, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. —
Liebfraumilch	" —	" 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 24 0	" —
Ueberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 28 0	" 37 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 13 0	—

PORT WINES.

	From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.	
Good old red Port	Rs. 32 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	—

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Pts.
St. Julien Claret.....	Rs. 9 0	—
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	" 10 8	—
Chateau de Frauds	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc.....	" 16 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau Lf Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin.....	" 27 0	—
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Chateau Medoc	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	—
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Lisrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	—

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Romer	" 18 0	—
FROM FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	" 12 0	" 14 0

BRANDY

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules.....	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & }	" 24 0
Red Star ..... { Sasnn }	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.	
Cognac, Gold labels, fine capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC	
Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	" 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Paull Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" —
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" —
Pale Ale	" 5 12	" 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale.....	" 4 12	" 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles.....	" 5 12	" —

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints.....	Rs. 25 0	" —
Vin Marasque .. 24 Bottles	" 40 0	" —

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 20 0	Rs. —
Do. Vermouth Superior	" 19 0	" —
Do. do Finest.....	" 20 0	" —
Swiss condensed milk in bottles.....	" 4 0	" —
Do. do do tins	" 5 0	" —
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked ..... per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. —
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" —
Asparagus	" 2 8	" —
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut.....	" 1 4	" —
Celiery	" 0 14	" —
White Cabbage in Butter	" 0 15	" 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages).....	" 1 6	" —
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine.....	" 1 4	" —
Red do. do.	" 1 2	" 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus.....	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celiery	" —	" 0 12
French Beans	" —	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans.....	" —	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages.....	" —	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine.....	" —	" 1 0
Pease for Soup	" —	" 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 15th Dec 1885. Rampart-row.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th March 1886, at 4 o'clock P.M.

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1885.

2nd.—To appoint a Director in the place of Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Andrew Hay, Esq., as Director.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 16th March 1886, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1886.

NOTICES.

WANTED

AT ONCE, a thoroughly competent European BAND-MASTER, one trained at Kneller Hall preferred, for a Bombay Native Regiment.

Apply, enclosing copies of

R. BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Arabia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Austral-ia (s), from London ; Friary (s), Akyab ; Empress (s), Sanderia d ; Naples (s), New York ; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee ; and Vestal, Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Florida (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Principia, Dunedin, Australia and Sumatra entered and the s. s. Florida left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore per extra s. s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 10 a. m.

FOUND.—A gold watch was found lying on the Parell Road yesterday morning by a policeman and forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mr. Superintendent Brewin appeared yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a summons against Mr. Kirby's coachman on a charge of rash and negligent driving on the Carnac Road.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,489, the daily average being 88. The total number of new admissions was 957. The number of children vaccinated was 155.

LOST PROPERTY.—Purshotum Sewlall, living at Bholeshwar, has reported to the police having dropped two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 200, from his pocket on Monday somewhere between the Bholeshwar Market and Withalwady.—Abdoolally Mahomed, a merchant living at Sootar Chawl, reported having dropped a currency note for Rs. 500 on Monday somewhere in the street near his shop.

NATIVE MUSIC.—As will be seen from our advertisement columns, Nathan Khan and Hussain Bux, two celebrated native musicians, have arrived here from Agra. By desire of a number of native gentlemen they will give an entertainment of native music at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday next.

VETERINARY.—Mr. Frank Stephens, son of Mr. Charles Stephens, veterinary surgeon, came out by the last mail and will join the firm of Messrs. C. Stephens and Company, Girgaum. Mr. Stephens recently successfully passed the examinations in connection with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade bandstand at 5-45 this evening :—

Overture	.....	Rubesahl ..... Flotow.
Valse	.....	The Southern Breeze ..... Meissler.
Selection	.....	Romeo e Juliet ..... C Gounod.
Quadrille	.....	London Life ..... C. Coote.
Polka	.....	Pergola ..... Marie.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

A PICK-POCKET.—Moonikhan Nuthukhan, a tailor by profession, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Re. 1-0 3 from the pocket of Casmba Seccaram, a cultivator who had recently come to Bombay. The complainant, while standing in a crowd, looking at the animals in the Victoria Gardens on Monday afternoon, caught the accused as he was in the act of stealing the money from his pocket. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERIES AT THANA.—A correspondent writes to us :—" Will you kindly let me draw the notice of the Thana police authorities through your columns to the great inconvenience which the people there are suffering from, on account of defects in police arrangements, either owing to the small number of police sepoys, or some such other reason, thieves have become very bold there, and not a night passes without some fresh instance of their daring occurring. On Wednesday night, we had a similar instance, when some vagabonds broke into the Parsi Fire-Temple there, and stole away articles and cash to the value of Rs. 1,000."

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Crishna Sayana, a goldsmith residing at Cammatteepora 14th lane, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of 30 gold beads belonging to Sheoan, woman, also living at Cammatteepora, in December last. About a month ago entrusted the gold beads to be accused to be converted into smaller beads. Accused pledged them with a Marwaree, from whom they were obtained by the matter being reported to the police. Accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo a further term of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Dhunjeebhoy Bezonjee, a [illegible] of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being drunk and also resisting and assaulting Inspector Cobb and police constable No. 965 C. in the execution of their duty. He was fined Rs. 20 and was ordered to forfeit the bond he had entered into for a sum of Rs. 50 for his future good behaviour on a previous occasion.

SELLING OBSCENE PICTURES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mahomed Noor Mahomed, a Mahomedan hawker, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Inspector Butterfield, with selling and having in his possession obscene pictures. Butterfield receiving information that information arrested the accused in a cutlery shop in the native town in the act of selling what are known as Port-Said photographs. On searching his residence, the other found a number of similar pictures, photographs and prints of an infamous and obscene nature. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in the alternative of a further term of fourteen days' similar imprisonment.

DEATH FROM MEPHITIC POISONING.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Hospital on the body of Moosa Sutar, aged 25 years, a labourer employed in cleaning the Byculla Road sewer. At about half-past 9 o'clock on Monday morning, while deceased and other labourers were engaged in removing the sludge from the sewer, he suddenly became faint and fell on his face in the sewer. He was removed by the other labourers in an unconscious state from the sewer and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated. He rallied somewhat, and was able to answer questions occasionally, but incoherently. He gradually became weaker and died on Tuesday morning. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and the medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was mephitic poisoning. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by poisoning by mephitic gas while cleaning out a sewer.

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

YESTERDAY'S English mail brings the sad intelligence of the death of Sir Joseph Arnould, a retired judge of the late Supreme Court and of the High Court of Bombay. He died at Florence on the 16th ult. in the 71st year of his age. He was a great favorite in Bombay society about seventeen years ago ; a chosen companion and College friend of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, then Governor of Bombay ; a polished gentleman of high culture and a generous nobility of nature which led him, on fitting occasions, to sympathise with the legitimate claims and aspirations of the natives of this country ; and one who, both as a judge and as a citizen, had gained universal respect and esteem in this city, which he left on the 1st May, 1859, amidst the regret of all classes of the community.

Mr. Arnould was born at Camberwell in 1815, and was the eldest son of Mr. Arnould, M.D., of White Cross, a Deputy Lieutenant for Berkshire. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he carried off the University prize in English verse in 1834, took his Bachelor's degree, and obtained first-class honours in Classics at the public examinations of 1836. At the Oxford University, he was a contemporary of our late Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. He was called to the Bar in 1841, practised as a special pleader, and joined the Home Circuit. Mr. Arnould was for some years connected with the principal newspapers of England, and acquired the reputation of an able public writer. In the early years of the *Saturday Review*, he was a frequent contributor to its columns with his friend the late Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, and afterwards Principal of the Edinburgh University. Mr. Arnould's work on Marine Insurance was published in 1848, and is considered the standard work on the subject. In 1859, after the retirement of Sir William Yardley, Chief Justice, he was appointed a judge of the late Supreme Court, being knighted on his arrival in Bombay ; and for several years thereafter proved an able coadjutor of Sir M. R. Sausse, then Chief Justice. Sir Joseph was continued as a judge of the High Court on its constitution in 1862. As a judge he won the confidence of the entire public. In order to spare litigants unnecessary expense and anxiety, he allowed no delay to occur in dispensing justice. The whole Bar was pleased with him ; and on his retirement after ten years, arduous work, the Advocate-General congratulated him on the evidence of his industry and devotion to work, and on the fact that he did not leave behind him a single case in arrear. All who came in contact with him, either in public or private life could not help admiring his polished affability of manner and amiable suavity of temper. With all his social good qualities, envy or calumny found no occasion to breathe the faintest whisper against his dignity and stern independence as a judge. He took a warm interest in the welfare of the native community ; showed a generous good-will towards the educated members of it, and was never slow to do them a benefit either in his public or private capacity. In the two great cases, which came on before him, bearing, as they did, on the manners, customs, and genius of the people, the ability and accomplishments of the judge were as clearly evinced as his knowledge of the native community and his regard for their feelings. One of those cases was the celebrated Maharaj Libel Case, Jadunathjee Brijruttonjee Maharaj *vs.* Karsondas Mooljee and N. R. Ranina, in connection with which Sir Joseph's elaborate judgment, his eloquent denunciation of the evil pratices of the Maharajs, the encouragement he held forth to the reformers, the anxiety shown for the ultimate triumph of their cause, &c., were matters worthy of a permanent record. In the same way his judgment in the Aga Khan Case was equally valuable and deserving of commendation. So much research and erudition were shown by His Lordship in that judgment in tracing the history of the Ismailies through a course of centuries that it would be difficult to find an equally learned disquisition in the literature of English Law. In respect to the code of laws for the Parsees, Sir Joseph Arnould has conferred an everlasting boon upon that community. He was the president of the commission which sat to enquire into a necessity for special legislation for the Parsees. We know the result of the labors of the commission. The Hon'ble (afterwards Sir) H. J. Anderson, in referring to the report of the commission in the Supreme Council, spoke in high terms of Sir Joseph's research and ability as shown in the document, and called him the ablest champion the Parsees could have found to advocate special legislation for them.

On his retirement in May 1869, the native community of Bombay, with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the second Baronet, at their head, presented him an address in the old Supreme Court building and founded a scholarship in his name in the University of Bombay for promoting the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan law. Since his retirement he lived in Italy on his pension, devoting his leisure to literary pursuits. A few years ago, he published in two volumes a life of Lord Denman, in which the fruits of his ripe experience and mature scholarship appear to great advantage.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.—MARCH 9.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES OF DEATH.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* NEPAL MANSA.

THE prisoner, a lascar, aged 35 years, was put on his trial before the Session Judge of Poona, charged with the murder of two other lascars, named Aba and Jagu, on the 20th November last. He pleaded guilty to the charge, his pleader stating that, in the face of his client's full confession, he could only plead guilty, although he wished to bring forward certain facts in mitigation of punishment. Upon this, the Session Judge allowed evidence to be taken ; and at the close, the pleader urged that the prisoner had so brooded over his wife's unchastity and the taunts and jeers of the deceased, who were the men who had thus dishonored him, as to lose his sense of right and wrong. The Session Judge recorded in his finding that apparently the prisoner was of a sensitive, melancholy disposition, and of what some persons might term a weak intellect. On the other hand, he was quite rational, and is quite able to understand the difference between right and wrong. He certainly was not deprived of the power of self-control. He did not even cause the death of the deceased when excited by hearing them talk of his wife's infidelity. He deliberately chose a time when he would find his victims asleep ; he climbed over a partition wall to effect his purpose ; he used a knife with a blade eight inches long. The Session Judge saw no extenuating circumstances in the case, except, perhaps, the bare fact that the prisoner gave himself up, and voluntarily from the first made ample confession. The capital sentence was therefore passed upon him.

When the sentence came up for confirmation before their Lordships in January last, Mr. Justice Jardine delivered an elaborate judgment in the case, and the Court directed the Session Judge to record further findings as to the existence or mind or partial insanity of the prisoner, and to certify the result of the inquiry to their Lordships. That had been done ; but upon the additional evidence, their Lordships differed in the opinion as to the sentence to be passed upon the prisoner. Mr. Justice Birdwood was in favour of commuting that sentence to transportation to life, while Mr. Justice Jardine was for confirming the capital sentence.

The case was referred, third, but the Court being equally divided as to the sentence, the case was referred for decision on that point to a third judge —Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas—who agreed in opinion with Mr. Justice Birdwood. The Court therefore commuted the sentence of death to transportation for life.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* LAKSHMAN DAGDU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Baker, Session Judge of Nassick, who convicted the accused of causing the deaths of his two daughters, aged three years and one year respectively, and sentenced him to death.

On the 1st January last the accused was lying ill with fever in his house. According to a confession made by him, his two daughters began to cry, and he was annoyed in consequence. He took the younger child out of the cradle, and cut her throat with a knife somewhat novel, on the inner room. The elder child was at the door of the house ; and the [illegible] seeing what had happened, ran away. The accused followed her and killed her in the same manner. He then returned to the room where the younger child was lying, and cut its throat also. He then went to the village and gave himself up to the police.

The accused's defence was that he was insane. He called evidence to prove that his father and brother were insane, and that he himself had been subject to occasional fits of insanity. The Sessions Judge found that the plea of insanity was not established, and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships in disposing of the appeal, said it was difficult to find on the evidence that the accused's mind was for the moment so committed the murders so utterly deranged by fever as to make him irresponsible for his actions. Even if their Lordships could not find that, it would be their duty to confirm the conviction ; but certainly they would not be prepared to sentence to death in such a case. It would be a proper case for passing a lighter sentence. Accordingly they set aside the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge, and then asking Government to pardon the accused on the ground that, though legally responsible for his actions, in the absence of evidence of proof of insanity, independently of that supplied by the nature of the act itself, it was open to them on ground for classing the case with those in which so high an authority as Dr. Taylor has observed that they fairly establish the occasional existence of a state of homicidal mania, and in which the mental condition of the accused, at the time of perpetrating the acts of murder, was such as, in his opinion, to justify their acquittal on the ground of insanity. Their Lordships, for these among other reasons, dismissed the appeal, but declined to confirm the sentence of death, and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Atrato, in the Prince's dock, on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, sea en, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

7 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Litany and Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

6 p.m.—Short Service and address.
Hymns, 188 and 489.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, adds to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 19th February. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Yates	Mrs Francis
Mrs Ashdown and infant	Mrs Maclean child and infant
Mrs Colles and child	Major Lloyd
Mr and Mrs Loveday and 2 infants	Lieut Harrison
Miss Clarkson	Lieut Chambers
Mr R Chadderton	Lieut Vaughan
Maj Clare	Surgn Birrell
Mr H Warwick	Surgn Hall
Miss Ingle	Mr Stevens
Mrs Malcolm, 2 daughters and 2 sons	Mr Weischo
Rev H Munro	Mr Joy
Miss C Arbuthnot	Mr Khar
	Mr Tadman

FROM BRINDISI.

Lady Roberts	Mr and Mrs Clarkson
Miss Sheston	Mrs C H Grace
Maj Hamilton	Mr Uloth
Mr Cowper	Lt-Col McNeile
Mr H Jackson	Col A L Greenfield
	Mr D A Shannon

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH FEB., INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne on Tuesday, and arrived at Windsor Castle in the afternoon.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Davey, Q.C., as Solicitor-General, and of Mr. Mellor, Q.C., as Judge-Advocate-General.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday, all the Ministers, 14 in number, being present. Another Council was held on Tuesday.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled last night for business.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville said that the Government so recently called to office could not be expected to be prepared at once with a definite policy in respect to Ireland, but he hoped that by the beginning of April they would be able to lay their plans before Parliament. Lord Salisbury made some sarcastic comments on the statement of Earl Granville, and a discussion arose relating to the recent riot in London, and objection was taken to Mr. Childers presiding over an inquiry which affected the Department of which he is the head. Lord Rosebery, in reply to a question, said the Government would co-operate with the other Powers to prevent Greece from any warlike outbreak in Europe.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone made a statement of business similar to that of Lord Granville in the other House. Mr. Childers was questioned as to the recent riot in London, and stated that an enquiry was proceeding, and added that it is already clear that the relations between the Home Office and Metropolitan Police authorities required readjusting.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Lord de Vesci, invites expressions of opinion from all classes in Ireland as to the wants and wishes of the people of that country.

The Marquis of Salisbury spoke at a Conservative banquet in London on Wednesday, and expressed distrust of Mr. Gladstone's intention with respect to the question of Ireland.

Lord R. Churchill, M. P., on Saturday addressed his constituents in South Paddington to a long and animated speech, severely commenting on the action of the Government in respect of Ireland.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was re-elected at Newcastle on Friday last by a majority of 2,661 votes over Mr. Hamond, his Conservative opponent.

Mr. Heneage was re-elected at Grimsby by a majority of 1,060 votes over Colonel Campbell-Walker, Conservative.

The double return for St. Andrews was considered on Tuesday before two of the Scottish judges, and the result of an examination of the votes was a declaration in favour of Sir R. Anstruther.

Both Houses of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury met on Tuesday in Westminster. In the afternoon the Archbishop delivered an opening address to the House of Laymen, of which the Earl of Selborne was chosen chairman. Convocation and the House of Laymen have since continued their sittings. The Bishop of Peterborough's Bill for Church Reform has been considered in each assembly.

Lord Waveney died on Monday, aged 75. The peerage becomes extinct.

Lord Cardwell died at Torquay on Monday, aged 73.

Mr. Randolph Caldecott, a well-known humorous artist, died in Florida on Friday last, aged 40.

The Rev. Dr. John Tulloch, Principal of St. Andrews University, died at Torquay on Saturday, aged 62.

Lord Forester died on Tuesday, aged 70.

The Irish Divorce Court on Monday [illegible] the case of Dr. Dease *vs.* Mrs. Dease. The petitioner gave evidence of a confession made to him by his wife, but neither she nor Sir C. Dilke appeared in the witness-box, and Mr. Justice Butt decided that there was no evidence against Charles, but that the petitioner was entitled to a decree *nisi* for divorce. The petitioner was also ordered to pay the costs of the co-respondent.

A deputation from the Westminster vestries had an interview on Tuesday with the Home Secretary on the subject of the riot of Monday week. Mr. Childers said that an inquiry into the non-interference of the police was proceeding, and the result would be communicated to Parliament. He could not undertake that the losses sustained should be met from the Consolidated Fund, but the subject would be laid before the Cabinet.

The Mansion-house fund for the relief of the unemployed in London last night amounted to over £18,000. The Prince of Wales sent a donation of 250 guineas.

The various local boards in the metropolis have discussed methods of providing employment, but it was generally stated that the distress prevailing in London is very great. A letter from the local Government Board received on Tuesday at Bermondsey stated that the Poor Law returns do not show any great increase in pauperism as compared with the same period of last year.

Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, Williams, and Champion were charged at Bow-street on Wednesday with inciting to violence at the meeting in Trafalgar-square on Monday week. Evidence of violent language used by the defendants was given, but the case was not concluded.

A meeting of agricultural labourers was held at Dorchester on Saturday, when they were addressed by several speakers, who condemned the present system of possession of the land by the rich, and a petition to Parliament praying for Church disestablishment and other Radical measures was passed.

Mr. A. Dillon, M. P., presiding at the meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin on Tuesday, said that, if the Government proposals for Home Rule did not satisfy the Irish people, the struggle would be renewed and continued until the object had been gained.

Obituary.—Lord Waveney ; Lord Forester ; Viscount Cardwell ; Viscount Melville ; Sir Joseph Arnould, late Judge at Bombay ; Mr. Henry Bradshaw, Librarian of Cambridge University ; Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's University ; Mr. E. A. Reade, C.B., late Bengal C.S. ; Col. G. Thomson, C.B., Ben. Ret. ; Col. C. P. Burra, Bo. Ret. ; Countess of Bothes ; Dowager Countess of Dunmore ; Lady Calorine Williams.

THE peace negotiations at Bucharest are proceeding, the Porte desiring that they should not be delayed until the draft treaty has been approved. There is, however, still a certain amount of agitation both in Servia and Bulgaria, and military preparations have not been suspended.

The Russian Government strongly objects to the Bulgarian Army being placed under the orders of the Porte, but the latter has replied that it has a right to make a military arrangement with a vassal Prince.

In Greece there is no abatement of the war fever, and additions have been made to the numbers of cavalry regiments and artillery brigades. A new Greek loan of 35,000,000 drachmas is about to be issued at a price of 52 per 100.

The Irish Nationalist press views with disfavour Mr. Gladstone's request for expression of opinion from all classes in Ireland, and suspects that it implies a desire to postpone the Home Rule question to the land question.

The Prince of Montenegro has arrived in Berlin. A Bill has been introduced by the Government into the Prussian Chamber practically rescinding the restrictions imposed on the Roman Catholic clergy by the May laws. The explanation given is that the State has no longer reason to apprehend any intrusion on its rights by the clerical influence.

In consequence of the indisposition of foreign countries to take part in it, there is every probability that the scheme for an International Exhibition in Paris in 1889 will not be persevered with.

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin arrived at Mandalay on Friday, and held a reception. The members of the Hlootdaw, or Burmese Council, were present, but took no part in the proceedings, nor did they present any address.

A telegram from the British Afghan Frontier Commission at Charshamboo reports very severe weather, which retards the work of demarcation ; but the health of the party was good.

General Grenfell reports that the Egyptian and he Black troops have attacked the rebel dervishes in Kordofan, inflicting severe defeat, with great loss.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th March, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·804
Temperature of the Air	78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless =10).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum [illegible] (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind	WSW, SSE. W, WNW. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	196

* From midnight to midnight.

FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.

THE *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following account of a fight for the championship of England, which took place on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Maisons-Lafitte, about twelve miles from Paris :—

A contest for the championship of England and for stakes of £300 aside, between James Smith and Alfred Greenfield, was yesterday arranged to be brought off in the immediate vicinity of Paris. Before giving an account of the fight, the following particulars of the men will show that both are well-known in the prize ring—Alfred Greenfield is thirty-five years of age, and was born in Northampton. He first came into public notice as a pugilist about nine years ago, his occupation previously being that of a canal lighterman at Birmingham. Greenfield's first essay was with Sam Perry, of Birmingham, for a small stake a side, resulting in Perry receiving the stakes. He then fought Sam Breeze, whom he beat, for £25 a side, the fight taking place at Tamworth. Jem Ireland was next beaten for a stake of £50 a side, as was Ireland in a glove contest. Greenfield was then matched to fight Denny Harrington with gloves, which took place at the Lambeth Baths, and was given against him on a foul, claimed by Harrington's friends. He beat Bill Stewart, of Glasgow, for £100 a side, and also Jack Burke, of Lambeth, at Manchester, for Jem Mace's belt.

In 1883, he fought Tug Wilson, of Leicester (who it may be remembered was the only man whom J. L. Sullivan failed to knock out within four rounds with the gloves), near Red-hill, for £200 a side, but which ended in a drawn battle. Greenfield fought a draw with the gloves, with Friar, of Nottingham, at Philadelphia, and whilst in the United States, in 1883 again met Jack Burke, but with the gloves, in Chicago, which ended also, as before, in a draw. Greenfield finally met the great Sullivan with the gloves, but Captain Williams, the chief of the New York police, at the end of the third round as the sitting was becoming vicious on both sides, stepped on to the stage and stopped the fight. It will be remembered they were also arrested, but subsequently discharged. A second meeting took place on similar terms, but the spectators became greatly displeased at the tameness of the affair, owing to the police restrictions as to hitting.

James Smith, who will be twenty-three years of age next birthday, was born in St. Luke's, Clerkenwell, and is of Irish descent on his mother's side, while his father was Scotch. Smith's gameness as a boxer was first shown in 1882, when, in a competition, he beat Bob Preston, and in the final, McBrand. He then beat "Sandy," of Holloway, with gloves in four rounds, in 1883. In 1884 he beat Harry Arnold in a glove competition for endurance, which lasted one hour and a quarter under the Marquis of Queensberry's rules, when Arnold was knocked out.

In the same year he fought Young Pendoff for £25 a side with gloves, defeating him in forty-five minutes. During the contest he broke his left arm, but gamely continued the fight until he knocked his man out.

Smith was matched, in November last, to meet Jack Davis, of Birmingham, for £100 side. They fought on Dec. 16 last at Godstone, near Redhill, five rounds occupying only seven minutes. At the finish Davis was clean knocked out by Smith with so severe a blow that he was insensible for some minutes after time was called. This gave Smith the title of Champion of England.

A sporting correspondent telegraphs the following particulars from the scene of the fight near Paris :—

"This morning, soon after five o'clock, several vehicles, broughams and drags made their way from Paris towards Maisons-Lafitte, this being the rendezvous. About fifteen of the party, by some misunderstanding, went to La Marche, and on finding out their error had to make the best of their way by a long *détour* to Maisons-Lafitte, arriving in time to see only the latter part of the fight. It may be mentioned here that a second fight had been arranged between Murphy and Palmer for a stake, but through the *contretemps* it was impossible to carry it out. As the Arc de Triomphe was passed *en route* it was perfectly dark, and so continued well out in the country, when the mist-laden frost could be plainly seen. A perfectly flat space of ground was chosen, covered with as nice a piece of turf as could be expected just now. At eight a.m. the combatants begun to make preparations, amidst occasional rather offensive and even threatening remarks, which came chiefly from a side which, I think, the event will show, never meant to loose, but only to stand to win. A late champion of England—Mace—was selected as referee, and the well-known boxe-on both sides, who were of sufficiently powerful calibre to lift their respective champions, acted as seconds. Many well-known sporting gentlemen were present, including the backers and supporters of the men, and a number of Englishmen, specially journeyed to see this fight for the championship of England, together with a few Parisians, the French and English at the finish numbering in all about 150. The wooden stakes were witnessed, which looked somewhat novel, as they were intended for an old ring-goer, with the cords somewhat low. The ring was of the usual squared dimensions—24ft. At half-past eight all was ready, the betting being seven to four on Smith, the Greenfielders standing out for two, and in some cases three to one. Some heavy bets in hundreds had been made overnight, and previously. On Sunday there was a deal of bickering with the Greenfield side, and, in fact, the fight itself, which had been arranged to take place on Monday, but postponed, was nearly upset altogether. At 8-40 the men were led forward, and the usual shaking of hands took place. Smith appeared a perfect model, the muscles standing out well, and was generally admitted that he was a picture of health and perfect condition. Greenfield looked his age, and, by comparison, quite an 'old 'un ;' but, having engaged in numerous fights, many thought he would prove the 'old stager.' He appeared, too, somewhat stale. Their height appeared equal, Smith stands 5ft 8½. As they approached each other when time had been called Smith appeared perfectly confident, and having so much at stake—as so many present, many of whom will doubtless receive even now, depended on his success—he looked very determined. Greenfield also seemed very resolute. It is said that he wished to draw money from his savings to back himself, but was dissuaded from so doing.

"First Round—Greenfield tried his left, but missed. He then landed slightly ; Smith countered on the jaw, and Greenfield was down. This was claimed by the latter's backers as a knock-down.

"Second Round—The usual sparring took place in the middle, when Greenfield sent out his left, which Smith stopped neatly, both breaking away. When they approached again Smith missed with his left, but Greenfield countered on the jaw. Following, however, working in, Greenfield landed again and Smith was down ; but this could hardly be called a clean knock-down, as Smith caught his spiked shoes in the grass. This was Greenfield's best lick. Smith, round, his principal backers offered to bet £1,000 even on him. Rounds three to eleven inclusive were of a similar character, and need no further description here ; but I should mention that once Smith caught Greenfield a severe but unaimed blow which for a moment paralysed him. Had Smith followed this up there is not the slightest doubt that he could then have knocked him out, but as they were very near Greenfield's corner and Smith was being continually cautioned not to get into it for reasons which will transpire later on, he failed in the only chance he had of winning the fight outright—that is to say, beyond dispute. In every subsequent round he followed or drove Greenfield towards the latter's corner close to the ropes, forcing him to come out. The generalship shown by Smith was remarkable, and worthy of a veteran. It was far different from that displayed in his fight with Davis, of Birmingham, when he forced the fighting after the first two rounds. He was perfectly cool, waiting on Greenfield as though to wear him out by patience and reserving himself should his opponent get weaker. Signs of this were not wanting, and must have been noticed by Greenfield's friends as a handkerchief was more than once put near the ropes with the intention of drying them. This was finally done amid great shouting, and the ring was encroached on amidst threats and menaces from one side especially. The opposite side called the referee's attention to this conduct, but the cries of 'Fight on,' 'Fair play,' 'Smith's right hand landed on Greenfield's jaw,' the fighting now always taking place in the latter's corner. Greenfield was evidently becoming shaky and groggy, and when they closed and fell in the struggle Smith was uppermost.

"Thirteenth, and last, round.—The din was becoming deafening, and mischief was manifestly brewing. I was desired by the prominent leader of the Birmingham man's side to put away his note-book, and, on refusing, was threatened, simply, as is presumed, because I was nearest Smith's corner, as several others had their note-books. This was done to cause an excuse for a break into the ring, their man being evidently in trouble, and Smith as fresh as ever. He came up smiling, feeling that he held his opponent until he should think proper to finish him, which he certainly would have done in a few minutes. Greenfield, however, attempted a vicious right-hander on Smith's ribs, but missed. He then tried his left, but was stopped well by Smith. Greenfield landed slightly on the chest, but his blows lacked force. Smith, still cautious, followed him to his corner as usual, although begged by his supporters to keep away. After a short struggle for the fall, in which Greenfield was uppermost, a perfect *mêlée* took place.

"The Birmingham men broke into the ring, and in the most threatening way attacked the other side. The referee, perfectly helpless, called on them to retire, and a most disgraceful scene occurred. The cry of 'gendarmes' was raised, and a few made their appearance. In the meantime Smith had twice walked to the centre of the ring for Greenfield to be brought up, but on the last scare all cleared off to their carriages adjoining the field. One gentleman, well-known in racing circles southwards, had a fearful blow from a knuckleduster on the side of the head, the blood flowing copiously. He was helped to a carriage. One of Smith's seconds, while picking him up in Greenfield's corner, received a serious blow on the jaw. Several efforts were made to injure Smith while down in this corner with sticks and feet, and Smith avers that his most severe blow was from a kick in the jaw when down. It is alleged that the knife was even attempted. On the homeward journey Smith's carriage and another in which it was seated would probably have been attacked. Some seventy men were urged by their leader to overturn the carriages with their occupants. The Midland men's conduct was disgraceful in the extreme. The referee, on his return to Paris, declared the fight to be a drawn battle. An onlooker remarked it was 100 to 1 against Smith winning, as it was evidently a premeditated affair that he should not win, while Greenfield had the off-chance of winning on a foul or an unlucky blow. Thus, after a brief revival, pugilism has received another, and probably a final check, from which it can scarcely survive, in this country at least. Smith was greatly chagrined and grieved. He said, 'I don't want their money, I only want to win the fight fairly.' As after the third round Smith fairly held his man, he would, if he had had time, easily have won him down and won. It is stated that he will doubtless now be Sullivan's next opponent over the water."

"Duration of fight, 1h 5min."

THE SOCIALIST RIOTS IN LONDON.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.

THE Government have instituted proceedings against the Socialist leaders whose speeches are alleged to have led to the rioting in London on the 8th ult., after the meeting of unemployed in Trafalgar-square. The leaders in question—H. M. Hyndman, John Burns, H. H. Champion, and John E. Williams—appeared before Sir James Ingham at Bow-street on Feb. 17, in answer to summonses in which the charge against them was stated to be—

That you maliciously and seditiously contriving and intending the peace of our Lady the Queen and of this realm to disquiet and disturb, and the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen to incite and move to hatred and dislike of the Government established by law within this realm and to incite and persuade great numbers of our liege subjects of the Queen to insurrections, riots, tumults, and breaches of the peace, and to prevent by force and arms the execution of the laws of this realm and the preservation of the public peace, on the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1886, within the Metropolitan Police District, in the presence and hearing of divers, to wit, 400 of the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen then assembled together in certain speeches and discourses by you then addressed to the said liege subjects so there assembled together as aforesaid, maliciously and seditiously did publish, utter, pronounce, and declare with a loud voice, of and concerning the Government established by law within this realm, and of and concerning the liege subjects of our said Lady the Queen, committing and being engaged in divers riots and breaches of the peace, certain seditious and inflammatory words and matter against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

Mr. Poland, in opening the case, said that the four defendants, Burns, Champion, Hyndman, and Williams, were charged with what was termed a sedition—that is, with uttering violent and inflammatory speeches, which had a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace, and to lead the persons to whom the speeches were addressed to violate the law in various ways. The defendants belonged to a society called the Social Democratic Federation. On Monday, the 8th of February, a meeting of unemployed members of the working classes was arranged to take place in Trafalgar-square. In the previous week the defendants had resolved that they would go to that meeting and address the people. The defendants themselves no doubt had only a small following, but the meeting was considered by them to be a very good opportunity for enabling them to address the people assembled there, and to put before them some of their own views. It was quite undoubtedly that these four defendants went by arrangement to Trafalgar-square. First of all they went to Nelson's Column and made some observations there. The defendant Burns was heard to say more than once, "Unless we get bread they must get lead." He was also heard to say, "The next time we meet here it will be to sack the bakers' shops in the West-end. We have had too much talk. It is time those out of work should do something besides. I found here as an unemployed workman and a revolutionist, and the next time it will not be to move resolutions, but to take the bread and the wealth they rob us of." Various other observations of that kind were made by Mr. Burns, and speeches were also made by the other defendants. In the end it was suggested by Burns, who held a red flag, that they should march through the West-end, and he asked those who were ready to go to hold up their hands. A large number of the people appeared to have acted upon the suggestion, and did march through the West-end, accompanied by the four defendants. What took place on the route was not what could have been expected from the speeches that had been made. The people who accompanied the defendants were guilty undoubtedly of riot. As they went along bricks and stones were thrown, windows were smashed, some shops were entered forcibly, and the property belonging to the shopkeepers was stolen. They went along with their red flag, and the rioting took place down Pall-mall, up St. James's-street, along Piccadilly, and then the four defendants with their following arrived at the park. They went to the Achilles statue and got on the stonework for the purpose of again addressing the mob. It was

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

FROM the London Stock Exchange the only alteration reported in Reuter's telegram of yesterday is a decline of ½ in Indian Securities, both sterling and rupee.

Regarding Seeds there is nothing new from London to report, but Wheat is said to be firmer and 3d. per quarter higher to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong with sales of 12,000 bales, including 500 Surats. In spot quotations the only alteration was an advance of 1-16d. in Americans, but in arrivals, Americans were 7-64d. to 9-64d., and Surats a full 1-16d. dearer, Good Oomra with the F. G. F. clause, March-April shipment, having changed hands at 3 15-16d. and for April-May at 4d., Fine Broach with the F. G. clause, March-April shipment, at 4 23-64d. per lb. From New York rates come unchanged, but the receipts are again moderate, the following being the comparison to date :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two days' Receipts	13,000	12,000	8,000
Three days do.	18,000	18,000	16,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,568,000	4,440,000	4,320,000

COTTON here to-day opened very strong with few sellers, and although at the close the feeling is weaker, the advance in prices established in the morning has not been abated from. Bengals meet a fair demand at an improvement of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Oomras have taken quite a spurt, and for Good we now quote Rs. 170, Oomra Cotton, Rs. 176 with staple. Broach for March cannot be had under Rs. 200 for Good, Rs. 204 for Fine, and April Good is held for Rs. 198. Bhownuggur for April is at Rs. 179 for Good, Rs. 183 for Fully Good and Rs. 192 Fine, May Rs. 2 less.

WHEAT is firmer for future delivery, but unchanged for ready. Sellers are asking ¼ anna per cwt. more, with the result however that business is checked.

In SEEDS there is no actual change to notice.

FREIGHTS are steady with a moderate extent of business passing. For ready loading, Trieste and Venice have been done at 27s. 6d. and Genoa at 26s. 3d., payable here at 28. Dunkirk for April loading has been negotiated at 21s. 3d. per ton. Current rates are :—

	Cotton.	Forward.
Liverpool.....Ready	17-6 to 18-9	
London.. ,,	20	
Continent.. ,,	2	S.W.C.
Open Charter.. ,,	20	April 22, May 23-9
Havre .. ,,	20	S.W.C.
Dunkirk .. ,,	20	
Antwerp .. ,,	18-9 to 20	S.W.C. 20
Marseilles .. ,,	26-3 to 28.	
Trieste and Venice.... ,,	27-6	

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates, but influenced by stronger advices from Calcutta an advance of 1-32d. has been established during the day. In the morning, Credits to a moderate extent were placed at 1s. 6¼d., but there was only one Bank a buyer at that, and when he withdrew 1s. 6 5-32d. was the best obtainable. For remittance there continues to be an almost total absence of demand, and 1s. 6d. for demand as yet has attracted no enquiry.

Private telegrams from London are said to quote Bar Silver at 46¾d. per oz. buyers.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight...	1s. 6d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 6 5-32d	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	1-91¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains unaltered in every respect at Rs. 97½ for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are the turn weaker owing to the continued improvement in Cotton. Press shares are also easier by Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5, except Mofussils, which are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay Burmah Trading are quoted at Rs. 3,225 ex div.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

THE *Liverpool Daily Post* of 19th February has the following respecting the Cotton market :—

The market closes weak—weaker, in fact, than it has been at any time this season. The bulls in the speculative department appear to be completely demoralised. Yesterday they almost tumbled over each other in their anxiety to sell out. Nothing new has occurred to alter the general situation. The Bureau estimate of 6,500,000 is merely a confirmation of the previously most current figure. There is no collapse at New York, prices there being 1 to 4 points higher on the week, whereas they are here 12 American points lower! The weakness, consequently, is local, and is most likely the outcome of a depression of spirits produced by long-continued waiting for some improvement, which not only never comes, but stays away so emphatically that an impression is created that it never will come. Hence the tone of despair which pervaded the market yesterday, and the abject politeness shown by sellers when brought into contact with a buyer. Meanwhile, the rate of consumption is being kept up, and the general belief in Manchester is that there will be no strike at Oldham. In this connection the following figures showing the visible supply of Cotton for Great Britain are significant.

American—	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Stock	499	707	684	696
Afloat	218	234	326	208
Total.....	717	841	1,010	904
East Indian—				
Stock	46	95	154	209
Afloat	39	28	89	78
Total.....	85	123	253	287
Sundries—				
Stock	148	153	193	134
Afloat	28	15	30	25
Total.....	176	168	223	159
Grand total...	978	1,232	1,465	1,360

The stocks at the mills are also considerably smaller than at this date in any of the previous three years. At the moment, however, sentiment seems to have more influence than facts; though ultimately the latter must come to the front. In the meantime there is talk of a still further decline in prices; 4¼d. and even 4⅛d. being confidently predicted. The present prices have not been touched since January, 1852, thirty-four years ago. Middling Upland was quoted 4¾d. (same as to-day), in December, 1878, but futures ranged from 4-52d. for near positions to 5-10d. for distant, against to-day's quotations of 4-50d. to 4-62d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	20,000	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	40,000		all	2½ p.ct.	713xd
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 do.	821x
Bank of Madras		500	all	5 do.	587½
		500			
EXCHANGE BANKS.	10,000	£	£		
Agra Bank.....		£	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	100	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India.....	37,320	$125		5 pct.	115
		250			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 c.	200 / 150
Badhan, Pilo & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,62.	200	165	Rs. 21	183
Barton & Co., Ld.....	1,00.	00	1-0	10 2-3p.c	
Do. New issue..	500		.37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50.	500	500	15 p. ct.	710
Bombay Saw Mills ..	60.	1,000	1,000	..	260
Bombay Ice Manufac turing Co., Limited	1,25.	100	100	Rs. 6	124
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,00.	2,50.	1,50.	225	122 3,225xd
Do. (2nd Issue)..	2,000	62	375	45	790xd
Do. (3rd Issue)		62	375	..	
Bombay Fire Insu rance Co.....	60	1,00.	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds		..	..	6 p.ct	104
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	34
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.....	3,00	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associa tion.....	5,00.	100	10	Re. 25	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	19
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	35	321
Karrachee Lighter age Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 261	330
Marcks & Co., Ld..	4,00.	10.	80		85
Mechanics Building Co	4,00.	50	22	3¼	41
Napier Hotal Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	.. ..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	71 to 72
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		2
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100		91
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	8 p. s. Rs. 16	31¼
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	200	1,000		
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 10 Rs 18	62 76
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50		
Scondy & Co., Ld.....	1,00	10	10	Rs. 53	
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Re. 8	8⅞
Treasher & Co., Ld..	3,000	50	50	Re 1	1¼
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,50.	100	100	Rs. 110	1,155
Western India Flour Mills	500	125	100	Rs. 1	175
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	12 p.c	128 200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		200
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	200	500	Rs. 45	130
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ..	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,050xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	490xd
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	207½
Colaba Press Co.	600	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	750
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,280
Fort Press Co.....	150	2,000	2,500	Rs. 150	2,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 4.	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	385
Mannar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	120
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	417½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	575
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	137½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30	560
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 10.	1,180
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd March as compared with that for the 23rd February :—

LIABILITIES.	February 23. Rs. A. P.	March 2. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,744 15 0	41,56,744 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,90,33,897 8 9	1,96,79,522 4 6
Other Deposits	3,23,17,171 6 10	3,03,25,194 5 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,49,492 9 2	4,50,775 1 6
Sundries	13,42,828 4 9	13,42,330 14 6
Rs...	7,73,00,134 11 11	7,59,54,567 8 6
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	45,45,162 3 0	39,01,081 12 0
Other authorized Invtmts	55,71,486 4 0	53,79,435 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities..	92,72,329 0 8	85,31,826 7 5
Credits on do.	75,89,142 5 10	74,83,415 8 5
Bills discounted.....	2,10,30,519 2 2	2,14,02,396 10 9
Balances with other Banks	6,30,953 2 10	7,48,215 5 11
Bullion	453 11 0	463 11 6
Dead Stock	11,33,197 14 2	11,33,318 14 2
Stamps	10,451 5 0	10,080 2 6
Sundries.....	8,51,284 9 6	8,45,524 5 11
Cash at Head Office.....	93,36,630 3 6	96,48,564 8 7
Do. at Branches	1,73,28,324 8 9	1,68,69,215 1 4
Rs...	7,73,00,134 11 11	7,59,54,567 8 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Florida, 2,043 tons, Captain W M Duyer, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE ship Meteor, 697 tons, Captain G P Clossen, sails to-day for Melbourne via Colombo with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Friary, 1,570 tons, Capt S R Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, 28th Feb, with a cargo of rice. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Empress, 1,631 tons, Captain W Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland, 30th Jan, with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE steam-ship Naples, 1,473 tons, Capt C Rulff, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York 10th Jan., with a cargo of 65,324 cases kerosine oil. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt Welch and 381 deck passengers.

The brig Vestal 88 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, 7th March, in ballast.

THE steam ship Arabia, 2,314 tons, Capt J Laird, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool, 20th Feb, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs and Miss Williams, Miss Harrap, Mrs Day, Mrs Barr, Mr Pottinger, Mr Hucheson, and Mr Jhozee. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
8	Arabia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Feb. 7.
9	Australis (s)	Ashdown	London, Feb. 19.
	Friary (s)	Evans	Akyab, Feb. 28.
	Empress (s)	Smith	Sunderland, Jan. 30.
	Naples (s)	Rulff	Newyork, Jan. 10.
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen..	Kurrachee, Mar. 6.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Damaun, Mar. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
9	Arabia (s)	Rothwell ...	Persian Gulf.
	Florida (s)	Duyer	Marseilles.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yester day :—

Steamer Meteor, Closson, for Melbourne via Colombo.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, for Liverpool.
,, Brankelow, for Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples.
,, Euphrates, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.
,, Lalpoora, for London, &c.
Ship Lancelot, for Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FROM LONDON.

Marlborough s—50 bottles quicksilver, G Mooljee ; 25 drums turpentine and 17 cases varnish, T Fuzally Bengali.
Surat s—4 cases claret, Remington and Co ; 50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.
Atrato s—34 cases eau-de-cologne, John S Elmore and Co ; 10 cases scarlet dye, B Feroozshaw and Co ; 40 cases cologne water, M Dadabhoy ; 10 cases cologne water, Abdul Hussen Ramdjee ; 100 drums double boiled linseed oil, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 drums lin-eed oil, Abdulally Sumsoodeen ; 5 cases oilmanstores, Abdul Hussen Mousajee ; 25 cases matches, O Chandabhoy.
Brankelow s—14 cases butter, F Fischer and Co.
Lalpoora s—200 cases matches, A Shaikh Adam ; 700 cases matches, Brandenburg and Co ; 12 cases matches, Kurrimbhoy Noorbhoy ; 13 cases oilmanstores, D Burjorjee ; 100 cases matches, Abdulally Dawood Khan ; 10 cases matches, A A Escofally Mon-ee ; 7 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood 30 cases matches, Moosa Boga.
Clyde—17 cases cheese, oilmanstore, and medicine of sots, R Juma.
Hydaspes s—1 barrel and 11 cases ham, bacon, cheese, and biscuits, C H B Fuches and Co ; 6 cases burgundy, Ramchundra Purshotum.
Verona s—19 cases claret, Bodger, Warburton and Co ; 17 cases claret, R Purshotum.
Africa s—3 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Rohilla s—7 cases spanish port, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Venetia s—13 cases still hock, Ramchundra Purshotum.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—25 cases school slates, M Goolam Hoosein.
Kirby Hall s—1,755 plates hard spelter, Bhimji Poonja ; 101 drums double boiled linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, H Cooverji ; 50 cases school slates, Abdul Hussen Allyboy ; 100 drums double boiled linseed oil, A C A Hoossein.
Asia s—9 cases medicine, etc, Pelly and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—500 kegs red lead, C Ramji ; 52 cases brandy, S H Batliwalla.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron s—100 drums boiled and 100 drums raw linseed oil, M M Mody and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—60 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Atrato s—50 cases brandy, John Fleming and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Hickman, Maj, Mad 14th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

MARCH 8.

Sconce, Col, Bl, Dy Surg-Gl, from furl.
Dale, Dy Surg-Gl, Bl I M D, on sick leave, from Abbottabad.
Greenfield, Lt-Col, Bo, on furl, from Europe.
Leslie, Lt, 2nd Bo N I, on, medical certificate from Ahmedabad.
Mc Neile. Lt-Col. Bl S C, from furl, from Europe.

MARCH 9.

Stewart, Bl Mily Works, on furl, from Bareilly.
Fordyce, Lt, Bo S C, on leave, from Deesa.
Clare, Maj, Bl L Infy, on leave, from Australia.
Talbot, Lt, 8th Bo L Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Hogge, Lt, 12th Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Reddell, Brig-Surg, M S, on duty, from Hingoli.
Bairnsfather, Capt, 14th Bl Lanc, on leave, from Thull Chotlali.
Bairnsfather, Lt, 29th Bl P Infy, on leave, from Peshawur.
Nicholson, Lt, 2nd Bo Lanc, on leave, from Deesa.
Douald, Capt, Ms Rl Fus, on leave, from Rangoon.
Barry, Lt, 4th Bo Infy, on leave, from Deesa.
L'Estrange, Col, Mad R A, to England.
Harkness, Col, Bl, late N Fus, from Mean Mir
Denys, Capt, Bl A P D, from Bareilly.
Burne, Lt, Bl, on leave, from Allahabad.
Hamilton, Maj, India A D E, from Australia.
Hyde, Lt, Bl Sur Regt, from Lucknow.
Fraser, Dy-Surg-Gl, Bo M S, from Poona.
Burrell, Condr, Bl Ord Dept, on sick leave, from Calcutta.
Norcott, Lt, Bo N Lanc, on duty, from Poona.
Watts, Col, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Roberts, Bde-Surg, Bl M S, on duty, from Umballa.
Boswell, Maj, Bl, proceeding home from Mian Mir.
Robinson, Capt, Bl R A, from Lucknow.
Gunning, Maj Bl M S, on leave, from Deolali.
Tribe, Lt, Bl 1st Lein Regt, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.
Berrill, Surg, M S, on duty, from England.
Reilly, Maj, Bo, Qr-Mr-Gl Dept, duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Georges, Lt, Mad 3rd Lt Cavy, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

MARCH 9.

Gregory, Surg-Maj, Bl 2nd Ches Regt, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Sconce, Col, Bl Dy Surg-Gl, returns to duty, to Calcutta.
Caldecott, Surg-Maj, Bo C I Horse, on leave, to Indore.
Gunning, Surg-Maj, M S, on leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 10th March, 1886.

The following promotions are sanctioned in A. Company from this date, viz., Lance Corporal J. A. Wilson to be ful Corporal *vice* Thorley, resigned. Vol. R. Windsor, to be Lance Corporal.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOW READY.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 5 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTORY,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 150 Years.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square.....	Rs. 722
Sympathetic Square.....	,, 961
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).....	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0	per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square.....	,, 38-0	,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)..	,, 70-0	,, ,,
Tin Lined Case.....	Rs. 25	Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East.-St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
K.P., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. LAZARUS' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Viceroy, who after personally expressing his approval has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Ophthalmic Optician.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," free on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HAVE received from the Crown Darby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Re. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

OLIVER—March 8, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Norman Oliver, Assistant British Delegate, Goa, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES—OSTREHAN—March 8, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. T. H. Blunt, M. A., Walter Hughes, C. E., Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. D., to Agnese, second daughter of Colonel Ostrehan, Bombay Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A HINDU REFORMER.—Could not the answer be written in a less personal tone ?

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886.

THE mail which brought the London papers up to the 19th February throws some light upon the circumstances that apparently induced the Radicals to make what in military phrase may be designated a demonstration on the flank of the House of Lords. Nothing had gone wrong with the Liberal Ministry, but that fact had evidently stimulated the Opposition, and suggested a sort of guerilla war which was likely to develop to a point that might eventually involve the Government in considerable embarrassment. On the first day of the new Ministry meeting Parliament, three days after they took office, Lord Randolph Churchill bitterly denounced them for not making a statement of the Irish policy in contemplation, the silence observed being attributed to the "lowest party motives." The delay asked for—till the "ominous date of the 1st April"—was denounced as aggravating the dreadful state of uncertainty prevailing. Mr. Gladstone himself answered this indictment—and pleaded that the time asked for was reasonable, seeing that the late Government had taken six months to make up its mind as to an Irish policy, and at last in three days changed its front and sought to carry out a policy which they shrank from in the whole period during which they held office. The object in view in pressing Mr. Gladstone to disclose his policy, was admittedly to precipitate a dissolution, by enabling the House of Lords to veto any Bill that might be passed by the majority of the House of Commons. The Premier refused to commit himself to any statement, but he pointedly referred to the declaration of Lord Carnarvon that the Government could not always be resorting to coercion, and that it was time to look to something better as a means of governing Ireland. This, Mr. Gladstone insinuated, was really the opinion of several of the Conservative leaders, and they at one time believed they might hold office with 250 followers in a House of 670 members "by continuing their association with Mr. Parnell." This reference gave grievous offence to the Ulster members, whose "jeers" attracted the special taunts of Mr. Gladstone. Probably this incident suggested to Lord Randolph Churchill the possibility of stirring up a civil war in Ulster. In a speech which fills nearly six columns of the *Times*, he attacked the Government with extraordinary violence, and counselled the Irish Orangemen, if Home Rule were granted, to "rebel." England, he declared, knew no other nation in Ireland but that of the Ulster Protestants, and if they had to fight they would be backed by Englishmen and Scotchmen.

This language naturally caused a great deal of excitement. The *Pall Mall Gazette* urged the Government to prosecute the speaker for inciting to civil war, as Messrs. Hyndman, Champion, and Burn are being prosecuted. But of course no action of the kind is possible, whatever Lord Randolph may deem it useful and prudent to say. His purpose is not to kindle a civil war, but to so "envenom," or, as he would object to that word, to so "embitter and perplex" the controversy, as to render its solution impossible, and give the House of Lords an early opportunity for making an end of the Government scheme, whatever it may prove to be. Naturally the Radicals would not be unobservant of this bold and somewhat perilous strategy. It could not come to battle, murder and sudden death, in the result, for no one knows better than Lord Randolph how feeble a folk are the Loyal and Patriotic Union, which sent eighteen members from Ireland to his party in its utmost need. The Presbyterian farmers who return Mr. Biggar and others of the same stamp to the House of Commons, are not likely to go to war to save the Conservatives from the consequences of having their own cards trumped by the unscrupulous Mr. Gladstone. The Orangemen are valiant, but there are not many of them, only enough to return ten members to the House when helped by the votes of the dished Whigs, who are of doubtful allegiance. But the design to make a diversion in this direction has suggested the possibility of making a counter-demonstration against the hereditary principle in Parliament. Mr. Labouchere, who evidently aspires to be a leader as well as a cynic, has organised the offensive return, and succeeded, very much no doubt to his own surprise, in getting one hundred and sixty-six members to record their opinion that the hereditary principle in either House is contrary to the representative principle of Parliamentary institutions. The majority was two hundred and two—not by any means an overwhelming number.

This is the first occasion, since the time of the Long Parliament, on which any considerable vote has threatened the House of Lords. It cannot be supposed that the Upper House is now in any special danger ; if danger is to arise, it will come later on. But the fact has its significance that a free-lance like Mr. Labouchere has been able to put into the division lobby, a hundred and sixty-six members of the Lower House who demand reform in the constitution of the Lords. Those concerned are not likely to mistake the indication that the democratic element in the new House of Commons may not be disposed to follow the example of Mr. Gladstone, and think once, twice, and three times before they lay hands on the privileges of the more ancient branch of the legislature. In a time of excitement the resolution "that the House of Lords shall not prove an obstacle" would not be an unwelcome precedent in the eyes of men of the new generation of politicians. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of the debate on Mr. Labouchere's motion, called to mind—not apparently for the purpose of reassuring the Conservatives—the fact that in Midlothian he had declared that the principle of heredity in the House of Lords needed "reform." The reform in question would not of course involve the abolition of the Second Chamber. The principle of heredity is not of general application in the case of that House, as it is now and has been for long years, constituted. The bishops do not sit by hereditary right ; nor the Irish nor the Scottish peers. The latter are elected representatives of the nobility of the two sister kingdoms. The more numerous nobility of the United Kingdom can scarcely object to the same elective principle being applied in their case. Any deficiency of numbers would probably be made good by life peerages, which would gradually (or at once) supersede creations that transmit title and privilege to heirs male of the body. The reform when it comes will probably be effected without shock, and very gradually. But that it will come sooner or later may now be regarded as a political certainty, if indeed it was ever a matter of doubt. In his Manifesto, Mr. Gladstone predicted that the tendency would be to tighten the bonds which tied the House of Lords to the Conservative party, and the result would be held to justify "an important change." He expressed the hope however that when the time came for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, a due share of power would be reserved for the hereditary principle. This expectation will scarcely be realised if the change be made after Mr. Gladstone retires from public life. The philosophical Radicalism of Mr. Chamberlain will not make that concession to a contested principle.

THE readiness with which the opponents of vivisection find opportunities for putting themselves in evidence receives a noteworthy illustration in the memorial which has recently come out from England to the Countess of Dufferin, and which we print elsewhere. No one will doubt that when the signatories drew up the document they were moved with a desire to help forward the work to which Lady Dufferin's Fund is to be devoted. It is even possible that they were as anxious to serve the Fund as to make use of an occasion for denouncing the practices of the vivisectionists. But it is not so clear that there was any practical necessity for the protest—not so clear that it may not hinder a good cause by signalizing dangers in connection with it which are rather imaginary than real. We very much doubt if in any circumstances the medical training college for Indian women, which will be one of the most enduring and important feature in the work of the Fund, would be in any real risk of being turned into the laboratory of pain which the memorialists fear. The directors of the institution, whoever they might be, and whatever their views on this particular subject, would as a matter of policy refrain from adding to the inevitable difficulties of their work by gratuitously inviting the disapproval of the community around them. There is a prevalent standard of morality on this subject in India, which, if

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

YEMETHEN BESIEGED BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

General Prendergast leaves Toungoo to-morrow morning for Yemethen *viâ* Ningyan with an escort of 100 men. As Yemethen is garrisoned by about 300 men and surrounded by about 9,000 rebels, including the Meingyn prince with 3,000 men, it is believed that the General will have to fight his way to Yemethen, whence he returns to Toungoo. Orders have been sent to the garrison to fortify the place and not to move out to make attacks. When the General arrives a column from Mandalay will co-operate. Severe fighting is expected shortly.

RETURN OF THE NIZAM TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 9.

A considerable gathering of the nobles and officials of the State and other gentlemen met at the Hyderabad station yesterday, to welcome back the Nizam, who with the Minister and the Resident and their following arrived by special train at 10-30 from their visit to the Viceroy at Madras. It is reported the Viceroy has promised His Highness to visit Hyderabad next November.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The House of Commons last night read a second time Mr. Trevelyan's Bill for improving the condition of the Crofters and Cotters in the Highlands of Scotland and granting them fixity of tenure and fair rent.

THE BRITISH GARRISON IN EGYPT.

The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that the Army estimates only provide for a force of 8,000 British troops in Egypt.

THE GARRISON OF SUAKIM.

CAIRO, MARCH. 8.

Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha and Sir H. Drummond Wolff have come to an agreement respecting the future garrison of Suakim which is to take the place of the garrison now stationed there next May. It will consist of two newly-formed Egyptian Battalions, to which eleven British officers will be appointed.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 8.

The first sitting of the Conference of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers to discuss the Roumelian question will take place on the 13th March.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 6th instant.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Sura firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	72¾
4½ ,,	.....	75¾
3 ,, Consols for account	.....	101⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	.....	101⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	.....	110
Bar Silver	.....	46 11-16

Arrival—Aston Hall.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

RANGOON, FEB. 8.—Tavoy route to Bangkok right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, March 8.

10 p.m.	.....	76·1

TUESDAY, March 9.

6 a.m.	.....	74·4
9 a.m.	.....	78·3
2 p.m.	.....	79·6
4 p.m.	.....	78·7

M. REMENYI had the honour, by special invitation, of taking luncheon yesterday with H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay at Government House, Malabar Point. Lady Reay has signified her intention of attending the concert at the Gaiety Theatre this evening.

WE hear that it is now finally decided to appoint Mr. Shankar Pandurang Pandit as Deputy Registrar of the Bombay High Court, *vice* Mr. K. C. Bedarkar, who is officiating at present as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona.

WE understand that two new appointments are to be created in the Small Cause Court one of clerk, and the other of interpreter, consequent on the appointment of a fifth Judge.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a fatal accident occurred on the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Amulsar and Nowsari on the 3rd instant. It appears that a man, while crossing the lines, was run over, death being instantaneous. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE Bombay Presidency Association have received a telegram from Kurrachee, stating that a successful public meeting was held there on the 7th instant, when resolutions were adopted asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission, to include Indians, with directions to take evidence in India. Telegrams have also been received of meetings held at Lahore, Lucknow, Surat, Veerumgaum, Thana, Rutnagherry, and Belgaum, where similar resolutions were adopted.

COLONEL SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN has been summoned to Calcutta.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE C. HARBORD goes home immediately, thus leaving a vacancy on the Viceregal staff.

SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY, British Boundary Commissioner in Afghanistan, intends taking a well-earned furlough at the conclusion of the Boundary Commission work.

COLONEL HOOPER, the late Provost Marshal with the Burmah Expeditionary Force, has been recalled while on his way back to India, to stand a court-martial at Mandalay.

IT is understood that H. E. the Viceroy has consented to honour the N.-W. Provinces by opening the Muir College at Allahabad, the building of which has now been at last completed. The date is not yet fixed, but probably His Excellency will halt for a day at Allahabad upon his journey northward from Calcutta.

THE destination of the 26th Punjab Infantry is Bhamo after all, where they will be in a more congenial climate than that of Toungoo.

VOLUNTEERS will shortly be called for from the Bengal Staff Corps for service with the Burman Frontier Police now about to be recruited from the warlike races of Upper India.

IT is intended to establish a protectorate over such Shan States as have come immediately within British influence in Upper Burma. The Shans will be left to manage their own internal affairs, and their Tsaubwas, i.e., governors of districts, will be held responsible for keeping the peace on the frontier.

ONE Covenanted Civilian only is to be taken from the junior staff of the North-West Provinces to meet the call from Burma. The officer whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India is Mr. W. G. L. Rice, at present Assistant Commissioner of Lalitpur.

WE quote the following from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"In one respect, the existence of the telegraph between camp and capital when we have a war, either little or great, on hand, entails upon us a substantial loss. The special correspondents provide us with vivid pictures and scraps of news in hot haste; but we sadly miss the detailed reports from the field, the carefully written letters, with which Dr. Russell won fame for himself while rendering inestimable service to his country. The Indian papers are at present publishing from Upper Burmah letters of the "good old stamp." When we read them we quite comprehend how Lord Dufferin finds it impossible for a year to come to establish civil government in our newest dependency. It is easy to understand that the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* was "not at all surprised to hear" a man of business declare in a tone of strong conviction "that there is not a merchant in Rangoon who is not now sorry that the word 'annexation' ever crossed his lips"—for "the war and what has followed—the dissolution of Burmese society, such as it was—have put an end to all business transactions in Upper Burmah." Those who peruse them learn much that is extremely unpleasant in respect to our manner of dealing with the dacoits, whose wholesale execution when caught is now recognized by the correspondents to have been a grand mistake; and the general administration of the military men is open upon a number of points to strong hostile criticism.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, formerly puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, died on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Florence, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Wadham College, Oxford, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay in 1859, when he was also knighted. Sir Joseph was reappointed under the new Act in 1862 as judge of the High Court of judicature, and on his retirement, in 1869, the native community of Bombay voted him an address and founded a scholarship in his name in the University of Bombay for promoting the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan law.

Truth says it is probable that either Lord Elgin or Lord Morley will now be appointed Governor of Madras, in succession to Mr. Grant-Duff. This coveted post was destined for Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, who would have got it if the Tories had remained in. Sir Henry has decidedly been the victim of the recent changes, for he is left tragically stranded, out of place and out of Parliament.

IT is officially announced that Sir William Hewett will succeed Admiral Fellowes in the command of the Channel Squadron. But he is not to hoist his flag for nearly two months, as Admiral Fellowes will not be retired till the middle of April.

A TELEGRAM from Cairo says that Mukhtar Pasha has submitted to the Khedive and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff a Memorandum relating to the plan for the pacification of the Soudan and for the reorganisation of the Egyptian army, which he presented at the third conference on the 27th ultimo. It is understood that the Memorandum strongly recommends the re-occupation of Dongola as a strategical necessity, that place forming the only efficacious barrier between Egypt and the insurgent tribes. The Memorandum further maintains that the Egyptian force forming part of the Turkish army, and being called upon to supply a contingent in the event of war, must have an organization analogous to that of the Turkish army. Mukhtar Pasha therefore recommends the abolition of the post of Sirdar and the substitution of a purely Mussulman military administration, together with the formation of eighteen battalions under native officers, the present Egyptian army being distributed over the new force.

OSMAN DIGMA has been harassing our patrols at Suakim. Sir Charles Warren on Saturday, Dec. 13, armed 200 friendlies and started them off on their own account. In the afternoon they returned with 306 camels and thirty-one cattle. Sir [illegible] The Royal Fusiliers and the Cheshire Regiment will relieve the Staffordshire Regiment and the Cameron Highlanders when the latter move north.

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a scheme is now under consideration by the Government, and is being strongly pressed upon them in influential quarters, to take advantage of the existing distress in order to throw up those earthworks at the mouths of our great commercial rivers which have been recommended as urgent by the War Office, the plan of which could be completed in 48 hours, and in the construction of which a great number of the unemployed would find sufficient work to tide them over the present period of depression. The question is now, it is stated, receiving the attention of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, and, unless the new Administration is prepared to throw to the winds the promises made by Lord Northbrook as to the defence of our great commercial ports, it is obvious that they will welcome the present opportunity of constructing the necessary works at a minimum price with the maximum of relief to the country. The works at the mouth of the Thames are mentioned as those upon which a great number of unemployed could be set to work.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN will begin in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* a series of articles on native Indian opinion and thoughts which are likely to throw new light on the way, of the princes of India and of other influential personages in that country.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has officially notified his intention to leave for India on the 12th of March. He has been informed that, if he desires to do so, he is at liberty to return; but that on his arrival at Bombay he will become subject to the orders of the Government of India.

IT is understood that the mission to Thibet, for which the Chinese Government has given passports, will leave India towards the end of May, or in the early part of June.

THOSE who were present at the meeting last Saturday, will be interested in hearing that *L'Amateur Photographe* announces that the Brothers of the Christian Schools have made an ingenious application of photography in teaching deaf-mutes to speak. The brothers choose one of their pupils who is able to pronounce perfectly all the letters, diphthongs, and syllables, and photograph him at the very moment of his pronouncing the various sounds. All the movements of the mouth necessary for pronunciation have been thus accurately photographed; and in this manner the deaf-mute pupils, though not able to hear words pronounced, are enabled to *see* them, and study their lesson of pronunciation from the photograph as we learn it by the ear.

THERE is a ministerial crisis at Lisbon. Senor Fontes Pereira de Mello, the Premier, and the members of his Cabinet, have resigned. The King has summoned the Progressist leaders to the palace, and a Ministerial list, composed of members of that party, was to be submitted to his Majesty on Feb. 19.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments on the Army Head-Quarters Staff, Madras, have been made in place of Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, proceeded on furlough:—Colonel E. Faunce, Deputy Adjutant General, to officiate as Quartermaster General; and Major H. R. Hope, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General.

CAPTAIN G. H. C. Hamilton, Adjutant, 14th Hussars, has been granted four months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

LIEUTENANT J. S. G. MANERA, 7th Madras Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Raipore, *vice* Captain Rendle, relieved.

LIEUTENANT G. L. W. GRIERSON, M Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been granted six months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

LIEUTENANT C. R. KEATE, Wing Officer, 4th Madras Pioneers, has been appointed *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Passy, deceased

COLONEL J. A. TILLARD, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and Major W. H. Hallett, Officiating Judge Advocate-General, have been ordered from Ootacamund to Madras to join the Commander-in-Chief.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant H. C. Molesworth, R Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been ordered from Belgaum to Egypt, to join the No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery.

COLONEL J. K. CLUBLEY, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant of the 2nd Madras Infantry, *vice* Colonel Beatty, vacated on succeeding to Colonel's allowances, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Thomas has been appointed Second-in-Command.

LIEUTENANT S. E. G. LAWLESS, H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been ordered from Secunderabad to Wellington Depôt, Nilgiris, for duty.

LIEUTENANT PATRICK JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, has passed his examination for the Army Pay Department, and now awaits appointment as Paymaster to a Battalion. The 2nd Dorsetshire is vacant.

CAPTAIN C. H. PILLANS, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, has resigned his Commission.

COLONEL J. SWINEY, 32nd Madras Infantry, has been granted furlough out of India for one year.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the troop havildar majors, havildars, naicks and privates of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Madras Light Cavalry are to be armed with lances, in addition to their present equipment, and those corps, in future, will be designated the 1st and 2nd Madras Lancers.

LIEUTENANT E. D PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, as a temporary measure.

WITH the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Viceroy has ordered the immediate formation of 2nd Battalions to the 1st and 2nd Goorkha Regiments. To form a nucleus for the two new battalions, volunteers will be called for from the 1st and 2nd Goorkha Regiments, who will be liable to transfer to the linked battalion in the event of war.

THE Government of India have appointed Colonel A. Walker, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Director General of Ordnance in India, until the return of Colonel Lewis, and afterwards Colonel Walker will remain in Bengal as Inspector-General of that Circle.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, K.C.B., Commanding the Allahabad Division, accompanied by Captain Adye, A.D.C., and Major Jeffreys, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, has left for Cawnpore, where it is understood that, in addition to the ordinary inspection duties, more than one knotty Cantonment question awaits enquiry.

IT having been definitely decided to retain the 2nd Queen's at Calcutta, the depôt will at once be moved down from Cawnpore to join the regiment; while the depôt of the 8th King's, for which accommodation cannot be found at Fort William, will be transferred to Cawnpore. Except for this depôt, Cawnpore will be left for the time without British infantry, as even a draft for the 8th, now on its way out, with another for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, will be passed on to the hills.

LIFTING AN INDIAN TROOPSHIP.

THE exceedingly interesting experiment which has during the past week been in progress at Hog Island was yesterday concluded satisfactorily by the release of the Indian Government troopship Tenasserim from the hydraulic lift dock there situated, and her return to the ordinary moorings in the harbour. After several years of disuse the practical utility of the gigantic apparatus, which has been regarded as the white elephant of Bombay, was incontestably exhibited, and in the new era this inaugurated for this important adjunct to a great commercial port, it is to be hoped this term of reproach may soon be forgotten. The dock was not re-occupied without being severely tested, and the alterations suggested by the experience of its previous working seem to have justified the outlay needed to put the huge machine into thorough working order. It was in 1872 that the contractors handed over the work, but for the last six or seven years it has never been used. Whilst it was in operation many of the largest vessels belonging to [illegible] as well as other vessels belonging to the Mercantile Marine. The principal purpose for which the dock was constructed, however, was for the hoisting and subsequent examination of the Indian troopships, and even the Royal Navy has profited by this provision, as, for instance, in the case of H.M.S. Wolverine. By a singular coincidence, the Tenasserim was the last vessel to make use of the dock under the old conditions, and has now been the first to profit by the alterations. The immense pontoon was beached in 1879 in order that the defects might be studied with a view to their remedy, but with the refusal of Government at that time to sanction the necessary expenditure, the dock was no longer resorted to, and has since been entirely unoccupied. The iron skeleton on the shore of Hog Island then became simply a landmark on the northern side of the roadstead, to be pointed out to curious excursionists as the "folly" of our rulers. Towards the end of 1884 the required expenditure having been at last sanctioned, the work of renovating the lift was commenced in earnest. The most material alteration which the pontoon has undergone affects the position of the pipes. These being originally placed below the water, a certain amount of corrosion ensued, sufficiently serious to interrupt the continuous use of the machinery. Now the pipes have been replaced above the water, and a bridge has been added at one end of the dock. The raising of the Tenasserim was comparatively a light task for the powerful apparatus, for it was required to elevate only 2,000 tons, whereas the lift as recently tested is able to raise 9,000 tons with ease. Half steam only was used a week ago when the troopship was placed on the pontoon, and seventy-seven minutes were occupied in raising it to the requisite height. Had the full power of the machinery been exerted, forty-five minutes would have been ample, and the operation is as speedy when four times the weight in this instance has to be borne upwards. Nor was the full number of gathers employed, the length of the Tenasserim being only 266 feet, whereas the accommodation is equal to the lifting of vessels upwards of 400 feet long. Ships may enter the dock either at spring or neap tide. At low water there remains over fifteen feet in the dock, and at high tide there is a corresponding advantage given over the ordinary tide gauge.

During her eight days' stay at the Island, the Tenasserim has had the rudder lifted, whilst the ship's bottom has been painted and examined. She has also had the honour of being photographed, Mr. Taurines having secured a capital picture of the trooper in her novel situation. Yesterday at noon the machinery was started for returning the vessel to her native element. Such an interesting process was not permitted to take place unobserved. Captain Street arrived before the appointed hour, and was accompanied by Brigadier-General Heathcote, Captain Douglas of the Serapis, Captain Douglas of the Philomel, and Captain Wilson of the Tenasserim; Captain Peck, staff officer of the Indian Marine, was also present. All that time the whole of the vessel, in all the glory of freshly-painted sides, rested high and dry above the water. When the signal was given, Mr. Lang, the engineer who has been associated with the machinery through all its hitherto chequered career, caused the vast burden to begin its descent. Slowly, almost imperceptibly, and with such steadiness that the vessel towering above felt not the slightest vibration, the broad floats sank in the water. Save for the hissing and roaring of steam, this was accomplished in complete quietude. Soon the floats were submerged, and in half-an-hour the ship had been depressed some thirty feet, the engineers thus being enabled to get the pumps at work. After a short interval, the machinery was again set in motion, the lowering of the pontoon completed and the vessel floated. Ten minutes later and the Tenasserim steamed away to Bombay, Mr. F. Southwell-Piper, the acting Harbour Master, taking her from the lift to the Government moorings in the harbour. We understand that there is something more than a strong probability of the P. and O. Company taking over the charge of the hydraulic lift from the Government, and maintaining it for the use of their own fleet and other vessels coming to the port. The facilities the apparatus affords for enabling the largest-sized boats to be overhauled would doubtless be freely availed of under suitable conditions in the absence of dry dock accommodation. Government, it is said, hesitate to enter into competition with private enterprise in this respect, and all their requirements would be sufficiently met by reserving the use of the lift for troopships, as occasion required, on favourable terms.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JAMES FLYNN.

MR. JAMES FLYNN, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, retires on full pension on the 15th instant, after a service in the department extending over forty years. Before he joined this office, Mr. Flynn was for about seven years employed in the Secretariat, and consequently his service under Government covers a period of very nearly half a century. Mr. Flynn entered the department as first assistant to Mr. Murphy, who was then Chief Translator, and has himself enjoyed this position for the last thirty years or thereabouts. Mr. Flynn has now attained the ripe old age of sixty-seven, and has earned during his career the good opinion of a long succession of judges by discharging his duties in an able and conscientious manner. His linguistic attainments include a knowledge of Persian and Arabic, and his scholarship in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani is said to be of a very high order. Mr. Balajee Pandurung, the second translator, will, in all probability, be promoted to the office to be vacated by Mr. Flynn.

BOMBAY RACES, 1886.

FIRST DAY.

STEWARDS.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Burnett, Brigade-Surg. A. C. Gaye, Messrs. P. Tobin, T. M. Pilgate, C. G. W. Macpherson, A. Keyser, and H. Walter Gostling. Judge.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. Burnett. Clerk of the Scales.—Mr. A. Keyser. Starter.—Major Hickman. Honorary Secretary.—Dr. H. Walter Gostling.

THE first day's racing of this meeting afforded, as was expected, a capital day's sport. There was a very fair attendance in the Grand Stand, and the natives showed up well. The arrangements this year were notably better than previous years, and the members of the Western India Turf Club were able to view the races from a stand strictly reserved for them. The betting in one or two instances was brisk, but in general was very quiet. The favourites, as is getting very general, now played false, and were the means of upsetting many a pot. For the Galloways' race—"the Cowasjee Jehanghir Purse"—Shamshed was a hot favorite, and had heavy metal laid on him. Sir John, however, with Wool on board, won a capital race, and caused heavy sums to change hands. At his trial Sir John was not where, and his owner was ready to take odds against him. But the glorious uncertainties of racing: he won, after a hard fight, to the wonder of all who knew him. Chorister pulled away the "Pony Handicap" with Conran, who has been very fortunate, up. The same gentleman carried off the "Derby" on Euclid, and the favourite, Bakhtawar, with Vinall astride, had to be content with second place. In the "Arab Handicap" Royal Chief was hot favorite, but he upset his backers by bolting right round the course, and naturally ran a perfect wretch in his second run. This fractious behaviour of the favorite bled the bookmakers to the tune of several thous. Romeo was credited with the first place before he started for the "Turf Club Stakes," but Ascel proved his match, and led from the start to the finish, winning in some two lengths.

There was only one thing found fault with yesterday, and that was the deplorable want of punctuality. Nearly each event came off half an hour after the time stated on the card. It was owing to this that the last race was run in the dark.

FIRST RACE.—At 3-45 p.m., "Pony Race," Rs. 400 added. 1 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's g a p Shamshad, w. o.

SECOND RACE.—At 4 p.m.—"The Cowasjee Jehangir Purse," Rs.400. For all Malden Arabs and Country-bred Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the race, 4 lbs extra; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 14 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1½ miles.

Hyderabad Confederacy b a g Sir John 8st. 3lbs., Wool. ...	1
H. H. Aga Khan's g a p Shamshad, 7st. 12lbs., Vinall. ...	2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Melton (late Sakeel), 8st. 12lbs., Kendall.	3

Also ran Crown Prince, Robin Gray, and Silvertail. Shamshad led after a fair start in brilliant style, and was closely pressed by Crown Prince and Robin Gray with Melton keeping the rear. They kept this order for a short while, Shamshad and his companions increasing their distance, if any, till the mile post. Here Sir John, who was in the centre of the group following the greys, had slowly crawled up, and Crown Prince fell back. Shamshad and Sir John then drew away from the rest, and led the race all to themselves. The race was an exciting one indeed, and for fully 50 seconds it was hard to tell which would win. Till the bend the two were neck to neck, but at the straight Sir John with Wool astride gradually forged ahead and won an exciting finish with a head. Melton was a bad third, and the others were nowhere. Time—2 min. 55 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"Handicap for all Ponies." 4-30 p.m. Rs. 400. ½ mile. Highest weight not to exceed 10st. 7lbs. Entrance, Rs. 20. Starting Sweep Rs. 50.

Dr. Wilmot's b a p Chorister, 10st. 4lbs., Captain Conran	1
Mr. Walter's g a p Eclipse, 8st. 11lbs., Vinall	2
Mr. McPherson's c a p Impulse, 9st. 8lbs., Captain Elliott.	3

Also ran Monkey, Lord Randolph, Phantom, and Baron.

Betting.—Chorister 5 to 4, Impulse 4 to 1, Monkey 6 to 1, Eclipse 6 to 1, Lord Randolp 6 to 1, Baron 12 to 1, and Phantom 15 to 1.

Lord Randolph ran away at a false start, and when at last he joined the others, Major Hickham sent them beautifully. The field went away at a clipping pace, and stuck to one another very closely, Lord Randolp slightly ahead. Phantom at the half mile pressed the pace, and Chorister forged ahead, with Eclipse and Impulse not far behind. At the straight Chorister, with Conran steering, simply walked away from the others and won in three lengths. Eclipse was a good second, and had a tussle with Impulse for his place. Time—1 min. 25 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Derby."—Rs. 1,000. At 5 p.m. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age, winners once before the meeting, 5lbs. extra; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 14lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. 1½ miles.

Mr. Loch's b a h Euclid, 8st. 8lbs., Capt. Conran.	1
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 9st. 11lb, Vinall	2
Abdool Rahman's b a h Admiral, 8st. 9lbs., Oomer.	3

Also ran Bob Roy and Happy New Year.

Betting.—Bakhtawar 2 to 1, Admiral 10 to 1, Euclid 7 to 4, Rob Roy 10 to 1, Happy New Year 10 to 1.

After three false starts the field were sent away well together at the fourth attempt. Admiral and Bakhtawar jumped ahead and led the others at a rare pace. Rob Roy fell back at the half mile and kept at the tail. Euclid creeped up, and, joining Bakhtawar and the other bay, drew away and kept in this order some distance ahead of the other two, till the turn for home. Here Capt. Conran pressed the pace, and won easy in two lengths. Bakhtawar made a very good second, with Admiral a fair third. Time 2min. 51½ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all Arabs—Rs. 400 added. 1½ mile. Entrance, Rs. 50. Forfeit, Rs. 25. Mr. Abdool Rahman's c a g Little Wonder, 8st. 5lbs Oomer ... 1
Mr. Walter's g a h Toocan, 8st. 11lbs., Vinall. ... 2
Mr. Cook's br a h Reserved, 8st., Gerard ... 3

Also ran Aged, Shapoor, Royal Chief, Deceiver, and Deception.

Betting.—Toocan 5 to 1, Royal Chief 3 to 1, Little Wonder 3 to 1, Syed 15 to 1, Shapoor 15 to 1, Reserved 8 to 1, Deceiver 20 to 1, Deception 15 to 1.

A false start sent Royal Chief, the favourite, right round the course; the annual bolted and could not be pulled in. At another attempt the eight were let go straggling, Little Wonder and Deception led the pace with Toocan and Reserved at their heels. At the mile the racers kept in a group, when Little Wonder drew away, but was pressed closely by Toocan. At the straight, of the two, between whom the race lay, Little Wonder came away and was landed an easy winner by a length and a half. The others placed made a very bad show. Royal Chief, of course, was far behind. Time.—2 min. 21 sec.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Turf Club Stakes."—Rs. 500. For all Arabs, the property of the Members of the Clubs named in Rule 5. Weight for age, winners of one previous season, 7lbs; two seasons, 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs; maidens of the day 14lbs; maiden Galloways 7lbs. extra allowance. Weight for age raised 21lbs. G. R. 1½ mile.

Mr. Walter's b a h Ascel, 9st. 7lbs., Capt. Conran..	1
Mr. Maurice's b a h Romeo, 9st. 7lbs., Capt. Elliot.	2
Mr. Wood's b a g Balfour, 9st. Native	3

Betting.—Ascel even, 5 to 4 Romeo, and 10 to 1 Balfour.

After one false start the three were sent away to the lead of Ascel, who went at a rare pace. Balfour followed about 30 yards behind and Romeo the same distance in the rear. This order was kept pretty near the whole course. At the half mile, however, Balfour fell back, and Romeo passing him pressed Ascel very close. At the straight Ascel still led, but by of length and a half, and won at that distance. Time—2 min. 31sec.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last night "the Powers that be" patronised the last representation of the "Pirates," and your Languid Correspondent was bound to be in his stall. Well, good as was the first representation of Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera, there was a *go* and completeness in the execution last night which fairly took my languid breath away. Mrs. Morland and Mrs. Hargreave were, of course, as perfect and dramatic and artistic as last Friday; but they seemed more confident last night of their surroundings and of the orchestra. Mr. Chisholm gave greater freedom to his delicious *tenore leggiero*, and all the gentlemen indeed did the same with their voices, and fairly came up to many professionals. There were no signs of depression, but good, bold outspoken work, both on the part of the pirates and the police, the king and sergeant "taking their stage" like old stagers. Such a company of singers and actors I have never seen in India since the Italian Opera of 1865. There is scarcely any lyric drama that they could not work up efficiently. I described the ladies' chorus in my last as raising your "L. C." to a perfect *furore* of enthusiasm; beauty, grace and talent combined! I observed, however, just a little "shirking" now and then, *i.e.*, *making believe* to sing, which on the stage of the Savoy would be visited with condign punishment, by the words of Sir Arthur or his substitute, thus: "Repeat that six times ladies, if you please." But this little bit of laziness here and there, in no wise perceptible to the general public, arose probably from fatigue. It must be remembered that the opera is heavy on the shoulders of the General's daughters. But when they choose, what brightness, what brilliancy in their fresh charming girlish voices! What lovely action and graceful movements and poses, and at the same time, not a shadow of staginess or affectation! I have seen this Operetta with Violet Cameron and Marion Hood and the trained chorus of a London lyric stage, and never experienced such genuine delight as was caused by these young lady amateurs' fresh pure and ringing notes, to say nothing of the far above the average of even professional singing to which we were treated by Mrs. Morland and Mrs. Hargreave. In the "Back Hair" scene your "L.C." was so overcome with delight that he had to beg a pull at a friend's flask between the acts. Friend said it was sherry. It tasted to your "L.C." very like whiskey, brandy and chartreuse mixed, an old *recipe* of his for cold mornings on the line of march. Talking of chartreuse, and with the fear of Mesdames Southwell and Austin before my eyes, reminds me that I made a mistake in describing that lovely costume as sage-green and pink. It ought to have been, I am told, chartreuse green. I said Mabel wore white satin; another writer says it was cream-coloured; I believe the last Parisian designation of the tint is Blanc d'ivoire. I may be wrong however. I have once been known tto be wrong! I wrote also Bleu de Nil; it ought, my aunt says, to have been Eau de Nil. The Major-General was better than ever, and could act as double to Grossmith. At the dressrehearsal (to show you how well trained are the sepoys of the Regimental band who played in the orchestra) one of the bandsmen, on seeing Mr. Craig in full uniform, stood up to the military *salaam*, and broke his violin bow in doing so. And now, with a wish that such musical and dramatic, treats were more frequent in Bombay, I am, *mon cher Redacteur* very faithfully,

C. MAC.,
Your Languid Correspondent

THE MISSION SCHOOL AT MANMAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leading article of to-day entirely misses the point at issue between the managers of the Mission school at Manmad and the local Government, and consequently attributes to the former a feeling of disappointment and discouragement with which they are certainly not possessed.

Neither the managers of the Mission school at Manmad, nor those gentlemen who joined with them in an appeal to the Supreme Government, have ever claimed for the Church Missionary Society a monopoly for the supply of English education in that or any other place, or made the slightest objection to the opening of a second English school there, provided it was opened by the right persons. It is difficult to understand how the writer of your article, with the correspondence before him, could have brought such an unfounded charge against us.

At the very commencement of the correspondence, we suggested to the Education Department that, if any of the inhabitants of Manmad were dissatisfied with our school, the right course to follow was to advise them to start a school of their own, which might be aided by Government on the same terms as the one already established there. And we did not object to Government aiding a second school on the same terms that it aids ours. Much less did we object to a second school being started at Manmad by a private body, merely because it would compete with one carried on there by ourselves. What we did object to was the proposal that Government should enter the field as a competitor and open a Government school in opposition to one under private management.

When the Supreme Government says that the action of the local Government meets with its approval subject to certain provisoes,—which provisoes are those that we have maintained throughout; and when—adopting our words—it suggests for the consideration of the Governor in Council, whether a solution of the difficulty might not be found in converting the Board School into an aided institution, I do not see that we have much reason to be discouraged with the result of our appeal. The feeling expressed to me by all who have supported our representations in this matter has been one of satisfaction.

It is, of course, difficult for Government to recede, in any particular case, from the position into which it may have been led by its executive. But in this instance, the difficulty is, I believe, obviated by the fact that the new school is already defunct; and it is not likely that, after this, there will be a recurrence of the same difficulty anywhere else.

Instead of replying in detail to the contents of your article, I shall be glad if you will allow me to mention briefly some of the more important points on which the views maintained by us in our correspondence have been endorsed by the Supreme Government. They are these:—

(1.) That aided institutions, especially those for imparting secondary education, should be preferred to Government institutions.

(2.) That Local Board schools are to be regarded as Government schools, and that Local Boards are as much bound to encourage and stimulate aided schools and private enterprise as either Government or the Education Department.

(3.) That if the English class opened by Government at Manmad is to be continued, it must be on condition—(*a*) that low-caste boys are admitted, and (*b*) that all the expenses of every kind in connexion with the school, including the pensionary contribution of the teacher, should be provided by private contributions.

(4.) That a solution of the difficulty would be found in arranging that the Board school should be turned into a grant-in-aid school; an arrangement which (it is added) "would be entirely in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission, and would seem especially appropriate under the circumstances which are shown to exist at Manmad."

This is the very recommendation that we asked the Supreme Government to make. Why should we be discouraged?—Yours, &c.,

R. A. SQUIRES.

March 8.

[The "missing of the point," it seems to us, has been not on our side but our correspondent's. The "point" which the memorialists missed, and which the Bombay Government brought to their notice, was that the existence of a school in which religious instruction of one kind was compulsory could not be regarded as a reason why people professing a religion of another kind should be prohibited from establishing and maintaining another school at their own expense, even though it might be under departmental recognition and management. If the memorialists are not discouraged by the ruling which has been given on this point, so much the better for them and for the cause which they serve so well. But we are afraid that our correspondent makes too much of the points in which he sees an agreement between the views of the memorialists and those of the Government. The principle, for instance, that "aided institutions, especially those for imparting secondary education, should be preferred to Government institutions," might be contended for in any representation to the authorities, with the certainty of its being endorsed. Inasmuch as it had a leading place in the recommendations of the Education Commission, and has since been a fundamental principle in the educational policy of the Government of India.—ED., *B. G.*]

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he trial a change took place. The Attorney came over to the opinion that Sir Charles should go into the box, but Mr. Chamberlain went over to the opinion that he should not. Sir Charles Dilke remained absolutely quiescent in the matter, and it was decided by Mr. Chamberlain's giving his voice with those of Mr. Charles Russell and Sir Henry James, which had never varied.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—"Either the adultery which Sir Charles Dilke and Mrs. Crawford were accused of having committed was committed or it was not. If it was not, Mrs. Crawford is unjustly subjected to the terrible penalty of losing her name, her status, and her honour. If it was, Sir Charles Dilke was improperly acquitted of a most treacherous and abominable offence which he did in fact commit. It is impossible to assert that it was not committed without saying that the court has convicted an innocent woman and that the innocent woman made no sort of objection to being convicted; but, on the contrary, deliberately procured her own conviction just as much as if she had gone into the witness box and given evidence against herself. As to Mrs. Crawford, she has been declared to be guilty, and punished accordingly. No suggestion that she was guilty of adultery with any one except Sir Charles Dilke has been made, and every bit of evidence that tends to show that she was a faithless wife, and the court has found that she was, equally tends to show that Sir Charles Dilke was her paramour. As to Sir Charles, he sat in court and listened to a second-handed accusation against himself of immorality about as profligate as has ever been attributed to anybody, and, acting under the advice of two of the most eminent counsel in England, decided that he had better not contradict it. His counsel remarked that it would be very hard to expect a man against whom the accusation was technically non-existent for the purpose of ascertaining his guilt, to submit himself to the scrutiny of cross-examination. They knew best, no doubt; but it is difficult to imagine that any exposure could do more to discredit a man than would be done by the accordance of belief in the story told by Mrs. Crawford to her husband and declared by Mr. Justice Butt to be true. For that is what his decision comes to. Referring to Sir Charles Dilke's connection with Chelsea, the same paper says:—Here is an affair of State that will keep the case of Crawford *v.* Dilke before us for some days to come. For, with a view to helping Sir Charles into the Cabinet, his friends are treating the judgment in that case as a complete acquittal of the co-respondent. The *Daily News* says that "his character has been vindicated after a full trial;" the *Spectator* and some other prints teach us that, properly considered, Mrs. Crawford's offence was committed "with some person unknown." One thing or the other is said on all sides amongst Sir Charles's friends; with intent to show that the dubieties which compelled Mr. Gladstone to keep him out of the Cabinet have now been extinguished. Of course Sir Charles may relieve his chief of this delicate duty by withdrawing all ministerial pretensions at present. But that, it is said, he will not do; neither will he keep the engagements under which the Chelsea Liberals accepted him as candidate at the General election.

In a letter addressed to the Chelsea Liberal Association just before the election, Sir Charles Dilke said that the charge against him was "untrue." He next pointed out that, though the charge against him was untrue, he was precluded at that time from making "any detailed reply." At the same time he declared himself ready, if the Association hesitated to support a man who rested, "however undeservedly," under so grave an imputation, to "retire from all public life till this accusation shall have been disproved." Relying on Sir Charles's explicit denial, and on the implied engagement to retire if the accusations against him were not disproved, the Chelsea Liberal Association accepted and supported his candidature, which was successful. And now? Has any "detailed reply" been made, or any reply at all? None whatever. Has the accusation been disproved? Mr. Justice Butt did not say so in dealing with the co-respondent; while in dealing with the respondent he decided that it had been proved. But the member for Chelsea refuses to keep his distinctly implied engagement to the Liberal electors of the borough.

The *World* says:—The belief which obtains so widely in society that, what seemed, if the phrase may be used, the mutual forbearance of parties in the Crawford-Dilke case was the outcome of a pre-arrangement, we are in a position to state in utterly baseless. On the surface, it is a natural misconception enough. Had the co-respondent gone into the witness-box and sworn emphatically to the untruth of the respondent's story so far as concerned himself, it is the opinion of most lawyers that the petitioner would not have obtained the relief he craved, and to obtain which it may be assumed was his primary object. The assumption was not a strained one that, in consideration of the co-respondent refraining from this step, the petitioner's advisers had agreed for their part to refrain from trying to strengthen their case by leading evidence that might have proved corroborative of the details of the respondent's confession as related at secondhand in the evidence of the petitioner. But it is a fact that each party chose its line of tactics in complete independence, and none were more amazed at the declinature of the co-respondent's counsel to place their client in the witness-box than were the advisers of the petitioner. That the latter refrained from calling evidence of the character suggested, made distinctly in favour of the innocence of the co-respondent. The crucial evidence, whether for or against that innocence, was obviously that which might have been given by the two women "Sarah" and "Fanny," named in the confession or the respondent to her husband. These women, sisters, were in the co-respondent's service at the time of the commencement of the scandal, which culminated on Friday last. Soon after the *éclaircissement* "Fanny" married a mechanic, and she has disappeared. It may well have been that her husband revolted against the idea that his wife should be dragged through the mire of examination and cross-examination, and that this consideration of itself actuated him in taking her out of the way. Other constructions of the motives for her disappearance are of course not outside the region of imagination. The "Sarah" woman, although, in common with the rest of Sir Charles Dilke's servants, she vacated his service when on his marriage an entirely fresh household was brought up from Cambridge, was, however, available, and the counsel of the petitioner might have put her in the witness-box had they regarded this step as advisable. Why they did not do this remains their own secret, but the assumption may be ventured on that they would have done so if they had seen their way to derive any advantage from the step.

The *Daily News* says:—The acquittal of Sir Charles Dilke upon the grave charge brought against him will be a matter not only of satisfaction throughout England, but on the Continent, for the reputation of Sir Charles Dilke is European. The case was disposed of almost before it had been entered upon, for Mr. Inderwick, counsel for the plaintiff, one of the ablest and most conscientious members of the Bar, declared in his opening speech that as far as regards Sir Charles Dilke, "taking into consideration the evidence which is solely and directly applicable to him. I cannot say that I think that there is such direct evidence as would justify your lordship in considering the case made out as against him." This view was later confirmed by the Judge, who even more emphatically stated that there was "no evidence worthy of the name as against him." "Had the respondent appeared in the box," the Judge said, "the co-respondent would have had an opportunity of testing first of all the state of mind in which the admission to the husband was made." Here, we believe, is the whole explanation of the case. We refrain from harsh remark about the unhappy lady who is her own accuser; but it is a monstrous thing, which men of whatever degree will fully appreciate, that upon the statement of a woman of hysterical tendencies the fair fame of any one should be blasted. In the case of Sir Charles Dilke the ordeal has been a terrible one, since he had more at issue than most men. His character has now been vindicated after full and open trial, and he will be welcomed back to public life with a fervour increased by the sympathy excited by the imminent peril in which he has stood during the past six months.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—The only point of public interest involved in the issue was that which bore upon the character and career of a deservedly popular statesman, whose intellect and energy have for years been spent in the service of his country. Had the result been different, there would have been no lack of sympathy on the part of the numberless friends and supporters of Sir Charles Dilke, who would have deeply regretted the fact that any cessation might have been necessary from labours that have been, for a long time past, most useful and productive. The advanced Liberal party could ill have spared a man of his tact, experience, and accomplishments. The decision of Mr. Justice Butt, however, leaves absolutely no doubt as to the charge brought against the right honourable gentleman. It has been declared, after a complete investigation, that there is no evidence whatever against Sir Charles, and the dismissal in his case, of the petition with costs emphasises the belief in the Judge's mind that there is no reasonable doubt as to the truth so far as the supposed co-respondent is concerned. With the legal technicalities as regards others whose names have been mentioned, or with the domestic aspect of the cause as regards the lady herself or her husband, it is quite unnecessary to deal. It is sufficient that the court has decided that the allegation is untrue with respect to the member for Chelsea, and that happily for him and for the constituency which has continued its trust in his hands, he is free to discharge, with credit to himself and to them the important duties that have been confided to his care.

Truth says:—Sir Charles Dilke would have been better advised had he denied the lady's statement on oath, and submitted himself to cross-examination. The responsibility of his not having done so rests on his legal advisers, and they—as is the habit of lawyers—appear to have thought that, as there was technically no evidence against him before the court, he ought not to be called upon to rebut what legally was non-existing. But they forgot that what may be sound advice in the case of some unknown and unimportant person, is not equally sound in that of a personage in the position of Sir Charles, who has, like Cæsar's wife, to come out of an accusation without suspicion. Sir Charles Dilke has denied, and does deny, the charge. It would, looking at all the circumstances, have been better had he done so on oath, and under cross-examination, for he was not only before a Court of Justice but before the tribunal of public opinion.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—I hear that several of Sir Charles Dilke's most influential constituents are using great exertions to get him to resign; but I am told the right honourable gentleman still adheres to the intention of remaining in public life. I understand also that the attention of the committees of clubs to which Sir Charles Dilke belongs will be directed to his present position.

The *Manchester Courier's* London correspondent writing last night says:—Sir Charles Dilke has been utterly and completely smashed. He is still in town, and during the week has been paying visits in search of condolence. His card, however, was not received at certain houses with that amount of gratification that had been anticipated. Indeed, I am assured that Mr. Gladstone displayed high indignation when his late colleague's name board was handed to him. It may not be desirable in the interest of Chelsea Liberalism, that the seat for the borough should be vacatdd by Sir Charles, but I think I am safe in saying that the baronet will not put in an appearance at the House at least for some considerable time. Judging by the tones of members in the lobby he would not have received a very cordial welcome had he appeared to-day. Mrs. Crawford leaves for Italy to-night.

The *Liverpool Post* correspondent writes:—Sir Charles Dilke will have a hard time of it, and probably many repbuffs, ere he reinstates himself, as he bravely desires to do, in the good opinion of the public, and regains the public position from which he is necessarily for the present excluded. That he did not go into the box sticks in the throats of a great many people. A very unpleasant incident happened yesterday. Sir Charles Dilke, who had contributed £100 to the fund for the Cairo Commission, which is to Liberalize London, was announced to attend a meeting held in promotion of the object, which was held under the presidency of Mr. Arnold Morley at the National Liberal Club. A metropolitan member intimated that he should be obliged to protest. An intimation to that effect was conveyed to Sir Charles, and he with good sense and good feeling stayed away. It is stated in certain London correspondence that Mr. Chamberlain has given Sir Charles Dilke up, and has given him up because he would not go into the box. Supposed fact and supposed reason are alike fallacious.

Life says:—"Until Sir Charles Dilke puts himself in the right—if he can do so, and it is not now too late—by courting and claiming the investigation he has shunned, the public judgment, which has so unmistakably gone again-t him, will remain unreversed; and it will be impossible for him to resume the position of a trusted leader. Whether Sir Charles Dilke shall remain in the House of Commons or not, so long as this cloud remains unlifted he will be shut out from the confidence and respect of men who respect themselves."

The *Freeman* says:—"The charges which were made against Sir Charles Dilke in open court were of acts which were both outrages of the Divine law and breaches even of the rules which society has framed to correct the corruption of a luxurious civilization. Those charges the judge on hearing the cause declared that he believed and he gave with respect to them a judgment which in the interests of society would have been unjustified even by the consent of both parties if they had not been true. In public matters, and more especially according to public evidence and charges that have been believed and acted upon by a judge in open court must be treated as true till disproved by the accused. A great man who gives way to temptation injures not himself alone but the cause which his great powers might have served. But those who would ask that great and public crimes should be overlooked in those who possess great powers do still more injury to the nation by lowering its moral tone, which is the only true foundation of material prosperity."

The *Law Journal* says:—"Much misapprehension of the judgment in Crawford *v.* Crawford, has arisen through forgetting that the whole evidence is directed purely to results. So far as any result either of damages or costs to Sir Charles Dilke is concerned, he has been pronounced innocent of the charge brought against him; but so far as the parties to Mrs. Crawford is concerned Sir Charles Dilke has been pronounced guilty. It is supposed that the law assumes an impossible state of facts, but it does not. It finds as a fact the guilt of the two persons so far as the consequences to one of them are concerned, but not so far as the consequences to the other are concerned. If the guilt of Sir Charles Dilke with Mrs. Crawford is not involved in the decree of divorce, a grosh injustice has been done to Mr. Crawford because it was not suggested that she was guilty with any one else. If there is any reasonable suspicion that Mrs. Crawford was not guilty with Sir Charles Dilke, the Queen's Proctor will at once intervene, as the decree has been obtained by plain collusion."

Vanity Fair says:—"Mr. Justice Butt by his judgment has indeed reached the very height of contradiction; and the judgment which is founded on an arbitrary technical rule illogically applied—dishonours and degrades the wife alone and dismisses the necessary participator in her sin (committed at all) untouched, uncensured, and unmolested in his judicial capacity, which is a result unreasonable, repugnant to common sense, and calculated most gravely to impair the confidence felt in the administration of justice."

The *Christian World* says:—"Sir Charles is blamed by most people—his friends as well as his enemies—for having allowed himself to be kept back from making in the witness-box that 'detailed reply' to the gross charges brought against him which he has given to-day, but not immediately the Chelsea Liberal Association he would make. The responsibility for this course was assumed by Sir Charles Dilke's counsel, but the consequences of his silence must fall upon himself, and, indeed, have already fallen. So statement of one morning paper to the effect that Sir Charles Dilke's character has now been vindicated after full and open trial, and that he will be 'welcomed back to public life with fervour, indicrously misrepresents the prevalent feeling. The nation will feel that, if there were such indiscretions in Sir Charles Dilke's life as are implied by the suggestion that he dared not go into the witness-box and deny these particular allegations, the gravest wrong would be to be confessed when his character is not such as befits a man who should be in high office in an English Ministry. We hope that the standard of morals demanded of public men in England may be still further raised, but it is not yet so low as to make it a matter of no consequence whether a Cabinet Minister has lived a pure or an impure life."

The *Nonconformist* says:—"The moral sense of the community is shocked that no attempt was made to deny or explain the regulsive charges published to the court, and has protested against such fearful accusations being disposed of by technical quibbles.

We sincerely regret that so capable and promising a statesman as Sir Charles Dilke shrank from the ordeal which, for the sake of his honour and reputation, he was bound to face, and cannot regret that he will not be allowed to escape the indirect consequences of his ill-advised refusal to meet criminal charges of such appalling wickedness. That, under such circumstances, the accused should return to public life in any responsible position is felt to be impossible. It would be an outrage on those principles of morality which bind society together? If he should retain his seat for Chelsea, it will be by the tolerance of his Liberal supporters, and not because the general public approves of the decission.'

CIVIL AND ROYAL ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

Truth writes:—Apropos of some recent remarks of mine as to the relative position and treatment of Civil and Royal Engineers in India, I have received from Mr. Alex. R. Binnie, M.I.C.E., F.G.S., of Bradford, a "Brief statement of the case of the Indian Civil Engineers." In this the grievances and claims of the civilians are very clearly—and to my mind, fairly—shown. The writer points out that as long ago as 1869, some correspondence took place on the subject between the Duke of Argyll, and the then Governor-General, Lord Mayo, in which the former expressed his desire that equal treatment should be accorded to both services, but this evidently had no effect. Again, in 1883, Lord Kimberley draws attention to the matter, and the Government of India, by way of admitting that some reform might be necessary, called a representative committee, composed of Civil Engineers, Royal Engineers, and Natives to report on the subject. However, no report of their proceedings has yet been published, and the civilians still find the department managed and controlled by the military men in it. And this though the work is entirely civil work, and the great bulk of it is performed by the Civil Engineers. This is undoubtedly a gross injustice, but I hope that the new Secretary of State for India will insist on a thorough investigation into the whole question.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr P A Sandilands, B.
Col G Stewart, B S C
Lieut-Col R Morris, B Cav
ap. H J W Jerome, R Eng
Lieut C C A Sillery, R Eng
Lieut C Prior, B S C
Lieut A Kidderton, B S C
Lieut-Col H D Uniété, M S C
GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.
Mr C Scott, B C S, 6 mo
Mr J Boxwell, B C S, 2 mo and 24 days
Capt J A H Pollock, B S C 153 days
Sub-conductor S Craig, B, 6 mo
Mr A W Croft, C I E, B, 3 mo
Mr A H T Martindale, M C S, 6 mo
M F E Robertson, B, 5 mo
Mr P J Luard, B, 1 week
Mr E Spencer, M, 6 mo
Major R Stokoe, M Inf, 6 mo
Mr F Ascell, B, 4 mo
Mr E S Bellasis, B, 6 mo
Mr H Holmes, Bo, 6 mo
Mr T W Holderness, B, 7 mo
Surgeon J McCloghry, Bo, 9 mo
Capt J Burn-Murdoch, R B Eng, 183 days
PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.
Mr J B Lyall, B C S
Mr H M Owen, B
Mr H W Warden, B
Mr R N Burn, B
Major J A Miley, B S C
Mr A S Russell, M
Lt-Col de L R F Wooldridge, Bo
Apothecary H Nowroji, Bo
Capt Maurice Bean, Indian Marine

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples, one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PUBLIC MEN AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE.

THE following letter has been written by Mr. Gladstone to Lord De Vesci:—

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, February 12, 1886.

"My dear Lord De Vesci,—You were kind enough to send me, a short time ago, some interesting facts in relation to rents on a number of estates in Ireland.

"At that time the late Ministers were in office and I thought it most desirable to leave the whole field of Irish legislation open to them. I therefore, while welcoming all information I might receive, deemed it best to do nothing which might seem to be done in competition with them and to avoid all such discussion upon particulars as it is frequently requisite to hold with the classes and persons best informed at times when subjects of great importance are under examination by a Government, I mean such subjects as, with respect to Ireland, I have recently indicated in an address to my constituents soliciting re-election (I annex extracts for convenience of reference).

"I desire now to invite free communication of views from the various classes and sections most likely to supply full and authentic knowledge of the wants and wishes of the Irish people, I mean of all classes of Irish people, whether belonging to a majority or a minority, and whether they may be connected with the land industry or with property in general.

"It would not be in my power to gather this knowledge by receiving large deputations for oral discussion, to which I am not at present equal, but I should highly value all indications, especially if they go to the heart of the questions before us, which would aid my colleagues and myself in the difficult task of determining how we may best, at this important juncture, discharge our duties to Ireland and to the Empire.—I remain, &c.

W. E. GLADSTONE."

The following are the extracts referred to above:—

"1. There were three great Irish questions demanding our care, social order and settlement of the land question and a widely prevalent desire for self-government extending beyond what is felt in Great Britain as to local affairs, but necessarily subject in all respects to the law of Imperial unity.

"2. It will be among the very first duties of the new Government to use its official opportunities for forming such an estimate as only a Ministry can form, of the social state of Ireland, especially with regard to crime, to the fulfilment of contracts, to the pressure of low prices upon agriculture, and to personal liberty of action."

MR. MORLEY ON HIS VISIT TO DUBLIN.

SPEAKING at Newcastle after his return from Dublin, where he was sworn in as Chief Secretary, Mr. Morley said:—"Since he last addressed a Newcastle meeting he had seen and visited that unfortunate and distracted island which was at this moment a source of so much perplexity and pain to us. He could only say that what he had heard in the few hours that he was in Dublin confirmed him in the views which he held, and had held, for the last five or six years. There were two things in which they would find him and his colleagues, he thought at starting, and as they went on, not unlike the Tories who prated about law and order, and the defence of property and liberty, which they never defended. Those two things were, first, that separation between Great Britain and Ireland would be, to borrow an expression from himself, a disgrace to England and a disaster to Ireland. He did not believe in a demand for separation because men were guided by their interests in these great affairs. Considering the vast majority of Irishmen would find to find the best market they could for their produce in Great Britain, he was very confident that whatever happened the Irish would take no step to jeopardize that great market. Another thing he commended to their friends, albeit Conservative, who were very uneasy and apprehensive. Nobody had proposed that we should remove the British garrisons from Ireland. It had never been contemplated by any serious member even of the Home Rule party that we should deprive Ireland of the present 20,000 or 230,000 British troops with whatever force might be necessary for the defence of the Empire as a whole, and of which Ireland was the outpost. The second thing about which he had never concealed his opinion, and which he wished Liberal and Conservative friends with uneasy minds to fix in their minds, was that he for one would never be any party to placing a minority and the property of a minority, whether as regarded local government in the future settlement of some portions of the eternal land question, or as meeting the wishes of the Catholics in Ireland as to higher education, which a large concurrence of opinion in this country was disposed to look upon as a question of justice, in placing that order, placing those rights, placing that justice upon the basis of free popular consent and approval. The chairman had said we had lost the art of government in relation to Ireland. He believed we had never had the art. He submitted that we never had, and the question for every one to consider was how we are to govern Ireland. We knew how the *Times* proposed to do it, because we had their proposals before the week or two ago. What a blind alley that way he now repeated. Having heard what he had heard, he now repeated with greater assurance than ever, that to govern Ireland as the Tories proposed to govern it, by means of a Coercion Bill, and without a single reform, was to embark on a course which must be disastrous while it ran, and could only end in failure more disastrous still, than those which had gone before. Those of them who were best acquainted with the inner forces and the secret currents of opinion and sentiment in Ireland, were most of all persuaded that to attempt to govern Ireland contrary to and regardless o. their wishes would be the most fatal error that was to load ourselves with troubles compared with which any of the troubles we had had since the Act of Union were hardly worth mentioning. He would not go into details. He could not give them chapter and verse, but he thought that what he had found in Ireland had been it had been long enough to put him in possession of the facts which it would be his duty to lay before his colleagues, and which could not make in favour of the view which was all that the Tory party had got to propose for our acceptance."

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LORD SALISBURY presided on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at a dinner at the Hôtel Métropole, which was given to commemorate the return of four Conservative members for London. Lord Salisbury, replying to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," his lordship asked why it was that all round London and in the metropolitan counties the Conservative victory had been so enormous, and why there had been a contrast in the returns as set against those of the country. Perhaps one cause was, as had been suggested, that education was more advanced in the home than in the distant counties, and another was that there was a greater number of the upper middle classes residing in the home counties, whose influence was brought to bear in the best way upon all the voters in whose vicinity they resided. Alluding to the defeat of his Government his lordship said it was impossible for him to say whether the resolution of Mr. Jesse Collings was true or false, because he never could understand it, as it was wide enough to cover propositions the most beneficent as well as the most mischievous. But its return or rejection had nothing to do with the division. It was really upon the government of Ireland that the division took place and the moment the present Government were assured that it was the intention of the late Government to govern Ireland upon the principle of requiring strict obedience to the law and exterminating every organization that pretended to act by its authority against the Queen's Government, from that moment it was the resolve of the opponents of his Government that their majority should be exercised. Lord Salisbury continued that he failed to see what the Prime Minister was going to do in the case of Ireland. He had taken what appeared to be the rashest step ever taken by any English statesman, he had invited epistolary communication from every inhabitant of Ireland. This, if it brought a proper number of replies, would occupy Mr. Gladstone at the lowest estimate more than two years in perusing. The precaution he had taken to invite into his Cabinet a number of people who were exactly and amply pledged to absolutely contradictory opinions upon the subject of Irish policy. I suppose he thinks it is easier and more profitable and more agreeable to fight them out in the Cabinet rather than fighting them out in the House of Commons, and I have no doubt that the Cabinet is by this time the scene of some very lively and agreeable occurrences. But this plan of fighting out great questions of policy inside the Cabinet has not been tried for the first time. It is a favourite plan of Mr. Gladstone's. It was the plan he adopted with respect to foreign affairs during his last tenure of office. He invited Mr. Bright, the Quaker and sundry other gentlemen who were of very opposite opinions into his Cabinet, and he conducted his foreign affairs on the principle of fighting out each issue as it arose. We know what the result was—the constant vacillation and uncertainty of policy which led to the loss of numbers of innocent lives to the undertaking of a system of management which would have been unworthy of the policy of any one of the dozen clever men who were associated in its execution, which led to the death of the heroic General Gordon and to the discredit in which English diplomacy and English policy fell in every Court in Europe. It is sad to reflect that to Ireland is to be applied this same baneful system which has already been tried and been found to fail. Mr. Gladstone would go down to posterity as the Minister who destroyed the instruments of government by which Ireland had hitherto been governed, without being able to set anything up in their places. Lord Salisbury feared that the proposals that will be made will not be proposals of a character that will give final rest or peace or prosperity to Ireland or any hope of it, but proposals put together simply with a view of gaining the greatest possible amount of parliamentary support and securing to the Minister who offers them a temporary success. Of course he has two parties to deal with. He has two parties to satisfy. He has his Nationalist allies who helped him to overthrow the late Government, and he has his Moderate Liberals who are more than suspicious of the course that he is pursuing. That they can be satisfied by one and the same measure really is out of the question as morally impossible. But I think it is very likely that he will attempt to blindfold those who are least discerning, and satisfy secretly those whose vigilance he cannot escape. He cannot go straight down to the Home Rule which his Nationalist admirers desire, but he will go down by steps. He will offer to Mr. Parnell the inside of the oyster; but the shells, properly decorated and illumined, will be the inheritance of his political friends at. I confess the only apprehension with which I look forward to the coming struggle is that I have ever since felt an honest dread of the dexterity of this "old parliamentary hand." I do dread that he will so wrap up his proposals that, while the Parnellites should perfectly see what they mean and what is coming, he will for the moment deceive his too credulous and confiding followers. No doubt the plan which he will adopt is the well-known plan of securities. He will give a legislative Parliament at Dublin, but he will surround it with securities. It will bristle with securities. There will be every kind of prohibition laid upon it not to do something which English opinion dreads; and those securities will be of the precise value of any paper barricade you may like to erect. Don't let there be any mistake about this. Once set up a Legislature at Dublin, and that Legislature will make an independent nation. Doubtless England might recover her supremacy at the cost of civil war; but the greatest cost she would be put to would be in regard to her honour, which had been too much trifled with already in Afghanistan, Africa, and Egypt. He was not ashamed of the course which the Conservative party had taken. The Liberals had prevented them with nothing but pattering words and ambiguous policy, and obviously desired to conceal the proposals which they might be forced to recommend to Parliament. The Conservatives had insisted upon the restoration of law and order in Ireland, and it would be for the constituencies to judge in the matter.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

A GREAT Conservative meeting was held at the Gymnasium, Paddington Baths, Bayswater, on Saturday night, February 13, for the purpose of giving Lord Randolph Churchill an opportunity of addressing his constituents of South Paddington, this being his lordship's first public address to the electors. Alluding to the defeat of the Conservative Government, Lord Randolph said a very serious accusation had been brought against the late Government, during and before the election, that they had abandoned what was called the "Crimes Act"—that they had neglected to renew the Crimes Act, which gave extraordinary powers to the Government for the preservation of order in Ireland, and that one of their motives was in order to secure the Irish vote at the general election. The real reasons why the late Government had not renewed the Crimes Act were as follows:—In the first place, at the time they took office the amount of crime in Ireland would no have justified a renewal of the whole of the Act, which contained powers of a most stringent character, and which could only be justified by a very dangerous and abnormal state of things. As to renewing the Act piecemeal, there had been unanimity between the two parties that the renewal was not necessary. The principal reason for not renewing the Crimes Act, however, was that it would have been ridiculous and illogical for the Government to extend in 1886 the number of parliamentary electors in Ireland from 200,000 to 800,000, and in the summer of 1885 to convulse itself by a parliamentary struggle with the Irish members on the eve of a general election by a declaration that to ordinary law applicable to England and Scotland was inadequate to carry on the government of Ireland. The great bulk of the Tory party had opposed the extension, and it was Mr. Gladstone's government which was responsible for the large enfranchisement of the Irish people. The result of the most careful examination was that the late Government found that over nearly t e whole of Ireland, with the exception of some quarters of Ulster, nearly every Irishman in almost all his daily life lived under a sense of terror and domination. Tuere was in Ireland—and Mr. Gladstone might think the fact as much as he liked, but he would find it out in a very short time—two Governments: the Government of the Queen and the Government of the National League; and the Government of the Queen in many parts of Ireland was not the stronger of the two. If Lord Salisbury's Government returned to power that was what they would be the only one in Ireland. He would further say that if the nateful and malignant domination of the National League were finally suppressed, and if, as he believed, a real restoration of order were effected, then Lord Salisbury's Government were prepared to propose to Parliament measures, the general scope of which had been practically agreed upon. They would, to a large extent, have met the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people, whether as regarded local government in the future settlement of some portions of the eternal land question, or as meeting the wishes of the Catholics in Ireland as to higher education, which a large concurrence of opinion in this country was disposed to look upon as a question of justice, to say nothing of placing that order, placing those rights, placing that justice upon the basis of free popular consent and approval. The chairman had said we had lost the art of government in relation to Ireland. He believed we had never had the art. He submitted that we never had, and the question for every one to consider was how we are to govern Ireland. We knew how the *Times* proposed to do it, because we had their proposals before the week or two ago. What a blind alley that way he now repeated. Having heard what he had heard, he now repeated with greater assurance than ever, that to govern Ireland as the Tories proposed to govern it, by means of a Coercion Bill, and without a single reform, was to embark on a course which must be disastrous while it ran, and could only end in failure more disastrous still, than those which had gone before. Those of them who were best acquainted with the inner forces and the secret currents of opinion and sentiment in Ireland, were most of all persuaded that to attempt to govern Ireland contrary to and regardless o. their wishes would be the most fatal error that was to load ourselves with troubles compared with which any of the troubles we had had since the Act of Union were hardly worth mentioning. He would not go into details. He could not give them chapter and verse, but he thought that what he had found in Ireland had been it had been long enough to put him in possession of the facts which it would be his duty to lay before his colleagues, and which could not make in favour of the view which was all that the Tory party had got to propose for our acceptance."

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AN ENGLISH BURGLAR IN PARIS.

THE man calling himself William Scott, who was arrested last year as one of those concerned in the daring robbery committed on the 3rd of November, 1884, at the office of Messrs. Rodrigues, Rue de la Paix, was brought up for trial before the Paris Assize Court. He was also charged with being concerned in the robbery which was perpetrated on the 3rd of May, 1884, on the premises of the Société Financière de Banque et de Commission, situated in the Rue de Rivoli. The burglars entered these premises by means of skeleton-keys, and then with crowbars forced open two iron safes and stole property amounting in value to about £12,000. The premises of Messrs. Rodrigues Brothers were entered in a precisely similar manner on the 3rd of November. It was not till long after the second robbery that the man Scott was arrested at Nuremberg while attempting to dispose of one of the shares that had been stolen. Several others were found in his possession. Whether William Scott is his real name it has been impossible to discover, but it has been ascertained that he formed part of a band of English thieves and that under various names he occupied himself actively with the sale of the stolen property. The prisoner pretended that he had received the stock and shares found in his possession from a man named James Wheeler, of London, in payment for some speculative operations. The police have not been able to discover any trace of Wheeler, and the jury found the prisoner guilty, without admitting any extenuating circumstances. Scott was therefore condemned to twenty years' hard labour.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

THREATENED NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST GREECE.

THE warlike agitation in Greece continues, and notwithstanding that, as the Athens correspondent of the *Standard* asserts, the Greek Government have just received another warning from certain of the Powers, there is no indication of a willingness to yield to the advice tendered. On Wednesday, Feb. 17, the *Daily News* published the following statement:—"We understand that upon the arrival of two ships that have been ordered to reinforce the British fleet in the Bay of Suda forward operations will immediately be taken with the view of disabling the fleet of the Hellenic Government. The Greek fleet is now in the historic Bay of Salamis awaiting the arrival of the allied fleets. In the present temper of the Greek nation there is little doubt that the Greek admiral will resist by force the contemplated attack." And indeed, it is reported from Athens that all the vessels of the Greek Steam Navigation Company are being armed as men-of-war with cannon and mitrailleuses. The statement of the *Daily News*—which has so far been neither officially confirmed nor contradicted—has attracted much attention abroad. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* regards it as "absurd;" but the *Times'* correspondent in the same capital says that the announcement was very welcome there. He adds:—

A letter from Athens to the *Political Correspondence* says that threats of a naval demonstration have no terrors for the Greeks, as they make sure that diss nsions will arise between the Powers and prevent serious action. This shows the necessity of carrying the measures against Greece much further than mere threats; and in fact it is not at all necessary that the Powers should be unanimous as to the means of coercion. The British fleet would by itself be able to do all that is required; and since the purpose to be achieved is merely that of preventing a breach of the peace, which would be greatly to Greece's detriment, there would be no reason why England should not act alone. But there is no chance of England being left unsupported. The co-operation of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy is assured; and that of Russia, if not desirable in the present circumstances, would well be refused without a breach in the agreement which the three imperial Powers made at a remsier to act together. France may hold back, but will nevertheless share in the responsibility for all that happens, as she joined in presenting the Collective Note at Athens. As the recent conduct of M. Delyannis has been almost incomprehensible, it may be mentioned that his friends urge in his defence that he was egregiously misinformed as to the probable consequences of a change of Government in Roumelia, and with regard to the support which he had reason to believe he could trust that the Liberal party, if it came to power, would never fire a shot for the defence of the Turkish Empire. Crediting these statements, and being convinced that the best way of stimulating Greece's English friends to begin diplomatic action in the Hellenic cause at Constantinople would be to show a determination to fight, he rekindled the war agitation, which had begun to subside. It is said that he would not have done this had he believed that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet would sincerely follow the policy which Lord Salisbury had initiated.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES.

The telegrams with reference to the Eastern crisis mention numerous reports as to Russian intrigues. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* remarks that, intimately every Irishman in almost all London as to the firm decision of the British Government with regard to Greece, it is reported that Russia is now bent on defending Hellenic interests. "Whatever there may imply, there is but too much reason to believe that Greece finds encouragement in the ambiguous attitude of the Russian Government. They are officially acting more or less in concert with the Powers, but what they do with one hand they undo with the other; and, of course, to the non-official counsel of Russia that Greece lends an ear." Russian intrigues have also been very active lately in Servia, where tempting baits have been held out, but without success, to detach King Milan from the Austrian alliance. Equally active, it is reported, are the intrigues in Roumelia, and a great deal of money is being disbursed to organize demonstrations and petitions against the Turco-B

Poisons Act. I quite agree with you in your expression of opinion.

Inspector Marshall arrested the Rev. George Dyson in the room.

MRS. BARTLETT AND THE REV. G. DYSON IN THE DOCK.

ON Feb 19 at the Westminster police-court, Adelaide Bartlett, thirty years of age, and the Rev. G. Dyson, B.A., aged twenty-seven, of 18, Parkfields, Putney, were charged before Mr. Partridge, the former with causing the death of her husband, Edwin James Bartlett, at 85, Claverton-street, by the wilful administration of chloroform on or about the night of December 31, 1885, and the latter with being concerned with Adelaide Bartlett in causing the death of the deceased. Mrs. Bartlett was attired in deep mourning with a thick crape veil. The court was crowded, there being several ladies in court. Mr. Moloney appeared for the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Beal represented Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Lickfold the Rev. George Dyson.

Mr. Maloney, in opening the case, said that Mrs. Bartlett was married to deceased in April, 1875. It appeared that Mrs. Bartlett was a lady something about twenty years of age at the time of the marriage. Immediately after marriage she was sent to school at Stoke Newington and remained there twelve months. Subsequently to that she was sent to school in Belgium, and he understood that her husband used to see her in Belgium. She remained in Belgium fifteen or eighteen months, and then she came to live with her husband at Herne Hill. They lived there for six years as husband and wife. After a time they came to Merton Cottage, where they remained for some years. During the time of the residence at Herne-hill Mrs. Bartlett gave birth to a stillborn child. In the month of October, 1885, they came to Claverton-street. While Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett were living at Merton Abbey they made the acquaintance of Mr. Dyson, and Mrs. Bartlett became very intimate with him. It would appear that there was a sort of understanding between them that if Mr. Bartlett died Mr. Dyson would become her husband. In October or November, 1885, Mr. Bartlett began to get ill, but prior to that time he was a robust and vigorous man. Shortly before his death Dr. Leach attended him, and under his treatment he considerably improved. Immediately before his death he had a tooth drawn, but beyond that was in very good health, and during the night of the day that that occurred he expired. Mrs. Bartlett was the only person in the room weon deceased expired, but shortly afterwards the landlaw and landlady of Claverton-street were called in. A post-mortem was held, which revealed suspicious circumstances. The contents of the stomach were investigated by an analyst, and the result showed, so far as medical judgment could guide one, that death resulted from an overdose of chloroform. How that was administered would be for the court to consider. It would appear that chloroform was purchased by Mr. Dyson in three different places for Mrs. Bartlett. After detailing further circumstances of the case which have already appeared inprint, Mr. Moloney asked the magistrate to commit the prisoners for trial.

Inspector Marshall was first called and gave evidence of the arrest of the prisoners.

VIVISECTION IN INDIA.

A MEMORIAL, signed by a large number o Englishmen and Englishwomen, and Hindoos re sident in England, has been forwarded to the Countess of Dufferin in India, conveying congratulations on the noble work which her Excellency has inaugurated in providing medical women for India. The plan is one destined, they are persuaded, to alleviate the sufferings and lengthen the lives of thousands of Hindoo women, and, through their instruction in the laws of health, to raise in no unappreciable degree the physical strength and well-being of the whole population of that vast Empire. "There is but one danger connected with this great scheme," observe the memoralists, "which causes us some anxiety, and as it is one against which a single provision in original grants and deeds will suffice to afford permanent protection, we most respectively and hopefully call your Excellency's attention to the matter. So long as only already qualified medical women were to be sent out from England to attend to the women of India, the plan offered no point on which objection could be founded. These ladies, fully occupied in their arduous and useful work, could spare no time for study, either of a truly or falsely scientific character. The case is altered by the additional project—good and needful in itself—of a Medical Training College for Indian Women destined to prepare a band of native auxiliaries to supplement the work of the English lady-doctors. Here arise the danger to which we refer. In nearly every medical school in this country and in America, it has, of late years, become the practice of the Professors of Physiology to exhibit to the students in the course of their lectures a certain number of experiments on living animals, for which, under the present Vivisection Act, they obtain special certificates—about fourteen or sixteen being issued yearly. Some of these experiments in common use are trivial and painless; others (even some which have been exhibited to the lady-students of Girton College) involve frightful mangling of the victims; and though the law requires that they shall be performed always under anæsthetics, the exception is one which, in our opinion, cannot fail to harden the heart of young spectators, and to inspire them with that specific and terrible passion for such operations which the great foreign vivisector Cyon has described as "joyful excitement" and against which Professor Rolleston and Dr. Haughton (both teachers of physiology) solemnly warned the Royal Commission as a latent tendency in many minds, full of danger when fostered by enthusiastic professors, and 'calculated to rear a class of young devils.' We consider that the introduction of such vivisections as illustrations of lectures into a medical school to be founded in India would be of the most deplorable augury; and the eagerness wherewith the dominant section of the medical profession are every where pressing the practice fills us with well founded fears lest the noble and humane designs of your Excellency be perverted and used as an opening to a fresh field of scientific cruelty. The native schools of medicine in the East have never, we believe, connected the idea of cutting up living animals and inoculating them with fearful diseases, with the preparation of students for the healing art. It will, indeed, be lamentable if a medical college, founded by Christians in India with most kindly intentions, should be the means of accustoming our fellow-subjects to cruelties which their own religion now forbids, but which, under inevitable change of views, they may too readily learn to regard as indifferent, and even to associate it with European progress and civilisation. For these reasons we most earnestly beg of your Excellency to provide that in all trust deeds or grants to the medical colleges to be founded in connection with your Excellency's plan, there shall be inserted a clause strictly and for ever prohibiting the practice of vivisection in such colleges, whether as illustrations of lectures or for purposes of research."

Among the signatures to the memorial are the names of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Lord Coleridge, the Bishops of Oxford, Bath and Wells, Southwell, and Derry, Lord Colville of Culross, the Earls of Darnley, Haddington, and Leven and Melville, Lord and Lady Lamington, Lady de Rothschild, Viscountess Monck, Countess Munster, Cardinal Manning, Sir Theodore Martin, Sir A. Malet, and Mr. Mundella, M. P.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S TROUBLES.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—We learn that the published accounts of the meeting of the Conservative party at the Carlton Club fail to convey any adequate notion of the character of the proceedings. Mr. C. E. Lewis's attack upon Lord Randolph Churchill was, we are informed, of the most violent character. The whole cause of the perplexity in which the Conservative party find themselves at the present moment is due, Mr. Lewis strongly contended, to the attitude which Lord Randolph Churchill allowed himself to adopt at the end of the last Session, and during the general election, towards the members of the Irish party. Starting from this text Mr. Lewis proceeded to denounce Lord Randolph with so much ferocity that he was soon called to order by Lord Salisbury, and on his failing to moderate his language he was compelled to resume his seat. During this attack Lord Randolph remained silent, but the defence of his conduct which Major Saunderson proceeded to give must have been a still severer ordeal. He stated, our informant assures us, that Lord Randolph had seen reason to adopt views different from those which he was supposed to be advocating recently—that he had reformed in fact, and that the Orangemen were convinced that he might now be regarded as a trusty ally. On Lord Randolph protesting against the attacks upon Catholics in recent Orange speeches, Major Saunderson replied that all Protestants might now be considered to be ranged upon one side of the question and all Catholics on the other. From the general tone of the meeting it was gathered that some of the English Conservatives sympathized strongly with the attack of Mr. Lewis, and are, like him, inclined to attribute their embarrassments to Lord Randolph's recent flirtations with the Home Rule leaders. We are informed that the reason of Lord Randolph Churchill's withdrawal from the select body of Conservative politicians known as St. Stephen's Club was the attitude of a body of the members towards Mr. Wertheimer, whom he had nominated. Mr. Wertheimer, we are assured, was not blackballed, but the feeling against him being so strong his name was withdrawn, and Lord Randolph withdrew with it. We are further informed that a prominent member of the Irish party is contemplating the publication of a correspondence upon the Home Rule question which passed between himself and Lord Randolph Churchill.

"INDIA IN LONDON."

Mr. W. S. Rouths, of the "India in London" Exhibition in the Langham Hall, Regent-street, appeared to a summons on Feb. 18, Marlborough-street police court, London, charging him with having kept open that building as a place of public resort without having first complied with the requirements of the Metropolitan Board of Works. It was stated that the entire structure was unfitted for the reception of the public with due regard to their safety from fire, and that the real and only remedy was to pull down the building and erect a new one. A fine was inflicted, amounting, with costs, to £20.

GERMAN SWORDS FOR THE ENGLISH ARMY.

THE following statement has been issued from the War Office:—"The present pattern cavalry sword was approved on the report of a Committee in 1884, of which Mr. Mappin, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Turton and Sons, of Sheffield, and Mr. Lathom, of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Sons, sword-makers, of Pall-mall, were members. A large supply to replace the old pattern was required, and an order to the full extent of his manufacturing power, for three years, was given to the only English manufacturer in the trade who is capable of executing a large order. The Government factory at Enfield was employed to the full extent of its power, and an order for the remaining number required was given to German manufacturers, after a very stringent and satisfactory trial of their blades. The German price was somewhat lower than the English. The English contractor has applied to be allowed to deliver German blades for a large portion of his contract, owing to the difficulty of getting his English blades to stand the test. No such difficulty, however, is found in making swords at the Government manufactory at Enfield, where the whole of the sword steel used is supplied by Messrs. Firth and Sons, of Sheffield. In regard to bayonets, a statement, as promised by Mr. Northcote in the House of Commons, will be presented to Parliament as soon as all those in the hands of the troops have been re-tested."

In reference to the statement communicated by the War Office, it is stated that the order given to German manufacturers is for 30,000 cavalry swords. It is true that the German price is considerably below the figure quoted by the two British manufacturers of sword-blades, but this is due to the fact that the War Office authorities have for years been in the habit of sending orders for swords to Germany; and, as a consequence, the operatives engaged in this branch of the steel trade have gone there too. Mr. Mole, of Birmingham, who is the contractor referred to in the War Office statement, received an order for a certain specified number of blades, and the contract is now in course of execution. His application for permission to furnish a proportion of German blades was not altogether due, as is officially suggested, to the fact that his blades will not stand the Government test, but to the circumstance that at the contract price, and in the face of much cheaper labour on the Continent, he cannot profitably produce a weapon that will satisfy all the official requirements. Complaint is general in the trade that had the Government desired to foster home manufactures they need have ordered only the blades from Germany, as the hilts and scabbards could have been made and fitted in this country. As a matter of fact, the order was sent to Germany for 30,000 swords complete. The swords tested and found wanting had German blades.

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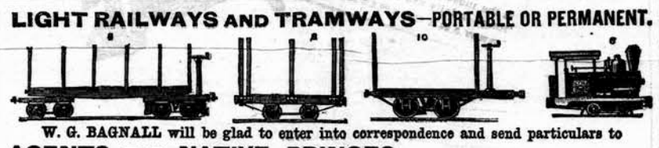
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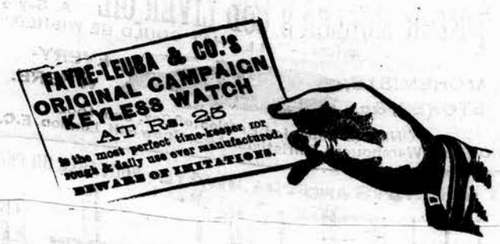
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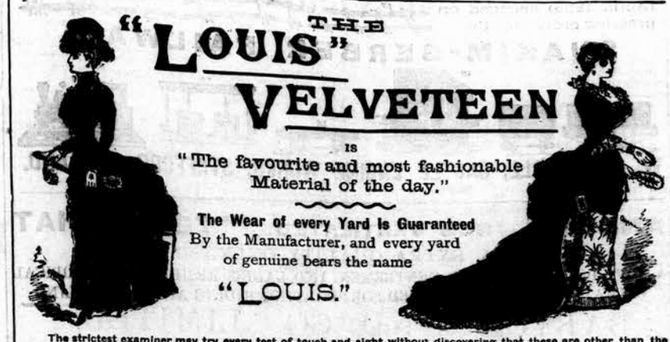

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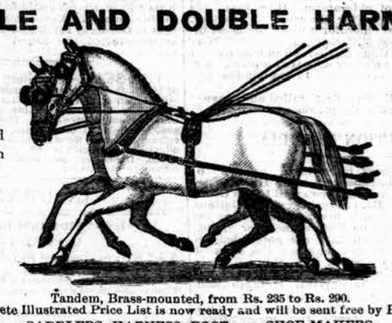

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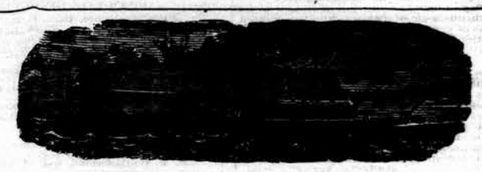

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